The China Press
大陸報

NO. 3685 VOL XIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 癸亥年七月二十二 SHANGHAI SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1923 大正十二年九月二日 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

Weather

Possible showers. The maximum temperature yesterday was 83.1 and the minimum 75.1. the figures for the corresponding day last year being, 78.8 and 74.3.

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe. Pres. Pierce, 7 a.m. Tuesday.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Lincoln, today, 5 p.m.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Macedonia, 12.30 p.m. Tuesday.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Amboise, tomorrow.

Rubber

Americ an Buying: Shanghai Companies More Prosperous. London Stocks Low

RUBBER is beginning to look up, and after having glided steadily to 1s. 1½d. per pound in London and 46 cents in Singapore at which price it stood at the end of June, it is now up to 1s. 4d. per pound for immediate delivery and three farthings better for January-February-March. It is purely the result of the rush to buy on the part of American manufacturers. October to December is about the biggest period for the purchase of crude rubber, and from indications it would seem that buying will assume large proportions.

It will be recalled that the rush to buy from speculators and American manufacturers, the latter to provide material for their big summer tire trade, took place early this year, shortly after the Restriction Scheme came into force. This sent the price of the raw commodity to one shilling six pence half penny per pound. With the lull in the rush to buy, the rubber market eased off considerably until at the end of June it touched one shilling one penny per pound on the London market. The result of this was that the five percent extra that was allowed for export was taken off, and only 60 percent of the output could be exported, which was virtually a reversion to the percentage permitted at the time the Stevenson Scheme came into force.

AMERICAN BUYING

Should the price of raw rubber average during August September and October 1s. 3d. per pound the restriction would be relaxed so as to enable the rubber estates to export 65 percent. From the indications given by the nature of the American buying it would seem that average would be easily secured. It is doubtful whether the level will be anything like 1s. 6d. which would call for 70 percent release. The release of five percent that was accorded amounted to 1,500 tons of extra rubber per month for May, June and July. This would have been a trivial amount if the United States began in those months laying in stocks, but this was not done, and the extra quantity appears to have been a sort of big bear. America supplied her needs for her summer trade in tires and then withdrew from the market. Prices consequently began to sag. But now that country has again come forward to replenish stocks. It is quite probable therefore that this buying on the part of the manufacturers in the United States will continue till December, in which case the price of the raw material should keep very firm.

SHANGHAI COMPANIES

The prospects are extremely good for the Shanghai registered rubber concerns, all of which are earning money. Some of them have fairly large debits and it will take a year or two of very good times to wipe these out. The tendency to distribute interim dividends which is at present apparent among London-registered companies is being adopted by the Shanghai companies. Although so far some few companies here have distributed interim payments, the possibility is that very shortly more will join. The Kroewaek, Java Consolidated, Anglo-Java states, and the Ayer Tawah have made interim payments of dividends, and this has raised hopes in the hearts of rubber investors that the distributions for the present year will be quite handsome.

The suggestion has been thrown out in the columns of a local contemporary that the directors of rubber companies in Shanghai should make it a practice now to pay out interim dividends if only to brace up the share market. The first duty of the directors should be to put the concerns on a sound footing. They should not pay until they are assured that their companies are financially good and able to withstand another slump period should it come along. Every rubber company should have a reserve of working capital before it embarks on the dividend-paying road. The suggestion which is being made that dividends should begin to be distributed generally now that the industry appears to be in a sound way is, to say the least, self-interested. It is bad policy to pay until the position warrants it.

LONDON STOCKS DOWN

The rubber position, as we have indicated, has improved considerably in the past month. Rubber stocks in London have gone down, being at the end of July under 50,000 tons. The average stock a year-and-half ago was 80,000 tons, but since restriction was introduced it has been going down gradually. In July stocks of rubber in London actually went up a few hundred

(Continued on Page 6)

CORFU TAKEN BY ITALIANS AFTER BOMBARDMENT

QUAKE HITS JAPAN; FATE OF CAPITAL IS IN DOUBT

Tokio Isolated, Rail Line Broken 100 Miles Away

HEAVY TREMORS

Damage Around Capital Believed Serious

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Osaka, Sept. 1.—Intense anxiety is felt over the fate of the inhabitants of the Capital but there is no news whatsoever. According to information reaching the Railway Station, all railway lines entering Tokio have been broken within 100 miles of Tokio.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Osama, Sept. 1.—An earthquake, lasting over six minutes, was felt here at noon. It was a perpendicular movement. All clocks stopped. It is feared that there has been a serious earthquake at Tokio. All telephone lines have been interrupted between Tokio and Osaka.

A slight vibration was again felt at 2.25 p.m.

According to the Osaka Observatory the center is probably in the Idzu Peninsula. The seismograph showed vibration for nearly one hour and a half.

The damage in Tokio, Yokohama and Yokosuka is believed to be serious. The Tokaido Railway line has been seriously damaged in several places.

There was no damage at Nagoya, Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe. The earthquake was not felt at Nagasaki.

Telegraphs and telephones between Tokio and Osaka are completely interrupted.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Nagasaki, Sept. 1.—A naval wireless message received at Sasebo from Funabashi states that there was a rainstorm and very severe repeated earthquakes in Tokio today. Another wireless reports that fire broke out in Yokohama and that the inhabitants are taking refuge on board the London Maru and the Paris Maru which are anchoring in the harbor.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Osaka, Sept. 1.—Total interruption of telegraph, telephone and railway communications indicate the extraordinary severity of the earthquake in Tokio of which so far there is absolutely no news. Later reports show that the earthquake was particularly violent in the districts surrounding Mount Fuji, which is a dormant volcano. A wireless message from a ship anchoring at Yokohama reports that the town is on fire.

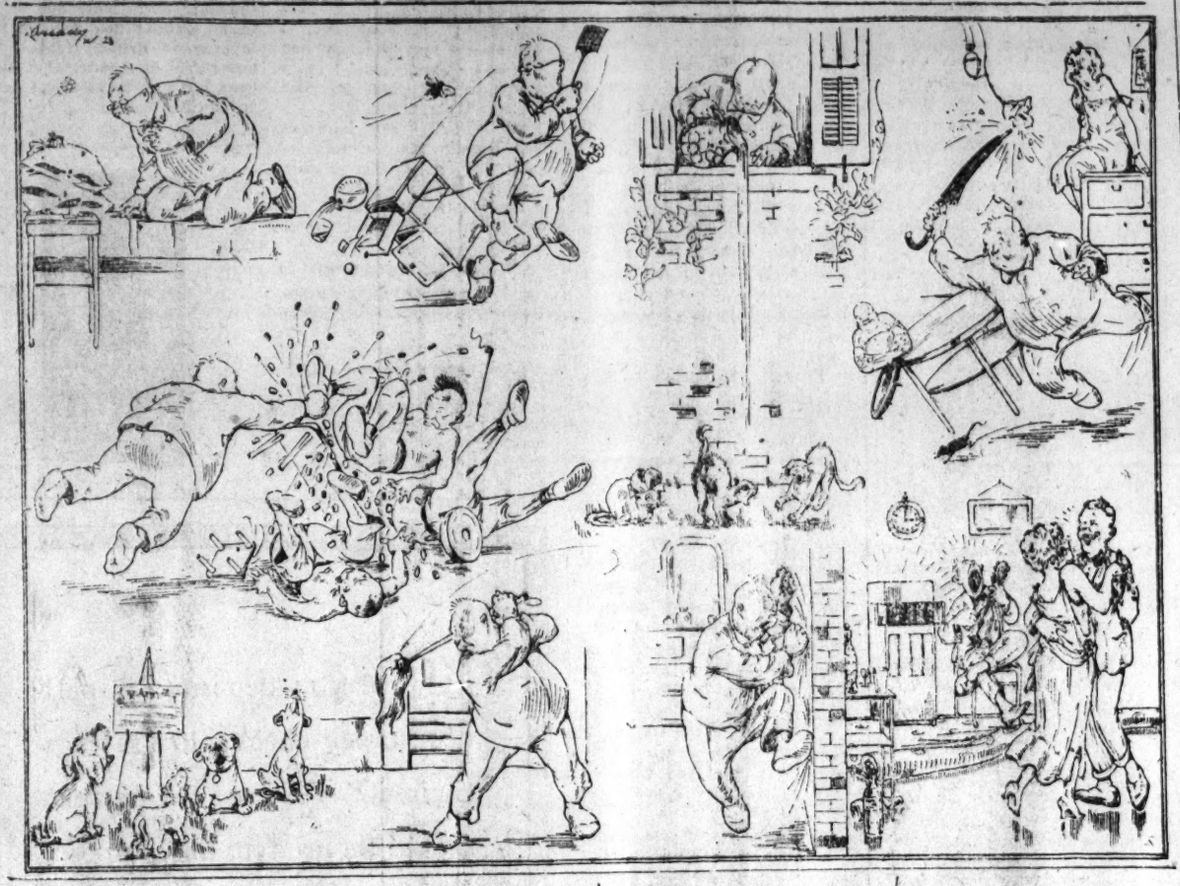
Mr. And Mrs. Kuhn Return To Join The China Press

Mr. and Mrs. Bert L. Kuhn arrive in Shanghai on the President Lincoln today to rejoin the staff of THE CHINA PRESS, after nearly a year's absence from Shanghai.

Mr. Kuhn was formerly telegraph editor of THE CHINA PRESS and Mrs. Kuhn, who until her marriage here was Miss Irene Corbally, is well known to readers of THE CHINA PRESS and The Evening Star for her feature stories.

For the last year Mr. Kuhn has been telegraph editor of The Honolulu Star-Bulletin, the leading paper in Hawaii, and Mrs. Kuhn, has been writing features for the Bulletin and acting as Hawaiian correspondent for the International News Service.

Midnight Summer's Madness In Shanghai -:- By Arcady



SMILES FROM THE MIXED COURTS

BY J. L. BUTTS

The bizarre manner in which Yeu Tuh-nyeu was making an exit from No. 18 Kiukiang Road at 1 o'clock in the morning, claimed the interest of a passing citizen. Yeu was making three flights of it, beginning at a side second-story window. The first flight was down a length of stout rope; the second flight was along a bamboo ladder appended to the rope; the final stage was through the six or eight feet of otherwise unoccupied space intervening between the end of the ladder and the pavement.

These facts having been recited the problem of Yeu's entrance immediately becomes matter for curious conjecture. The fact that Yeu was employed as a coolie in the building may be illuminating—still it leaves much to be explained. The explanation, however, does not concern us.

We now revert to the casual citizen who witnessed Yeu's descent. This individual was so impressed by the performance that he called to the Chinese constable on duty at the next corner, and both were on hand to welcome Yeu when he struck terra firma. In consideration of the fact that the new arrival had seven sheepskins under his arm, the constable felt impelled to escort him to Central Station, where a further search brought to light eighteen silver dollars, 124 twenty-cent pieces, 74 ten-cent pieces, 247 coppers, one fountain pen and one eversharp pencil—subsequently identified as property missing from one of the offices at 18 Kiukiang Road. Reference to the Central Station lost property register showed four other recent instances of loss suffered by firms in the building and when questioned regarding these

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. RECOGNISES MEXICO, ENVOYS TO BE APPOINTED

New Move Follows Report Of Joint Investigating Commission

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Aug. 31.—It is formally announced that the United States has recognised the Mexican Government.

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Aug. 31.—The formal statement says that the Governments of the United States and Mexico, in view of the reports and recommendations of their respective Commissioners as a result of the American-Mexican conference at Mexico City, have resolved to renew diplomatic relations. Therefore, pending appointment of Ambassadors, they are taking the necessary steps to accredit formally their respective Charges d'Affaires.

REPUBLICANS IN ERIN CONTINUE TO MAKE GAINS

Government Candidates Still Far Ahead, With 21 Seats Yet To Fill

(Reuter's Service)

Dublin, September 1.—Although 21 seats remain to be filled, the latest returns show that the Republican issue is in no way a dead-letter. It is noteworthy that most of the Republican successes were secured in the country districts while the Government is holding most of the towns. Those elected yesterday include Mr. Rutledge, who was appointed Republican Acting President on the arrest of De Valera, and the Republican, Mr. Plunkett.

The state of the parties at present is as follows:

Government	53
Republicans	37
Independents	16
Labor	14
Farmers	12

(Reuter's Service)

London, Aug. 31.—The official state of the parties in the Irish elections at 6 o'clock this evening was as follows:

Government	45
Republicans	31
Independents	15
Labor	11
Farmers	9

PINCHOT WILL SUBMIT PLAN OF MEDIATION IN MINE WAR

Proposed Compromise To Be Submitted To Both Sides

STILL HOPEFUL

Walkout Of Anthracite Men Was Set For Yesterday

(BY UNITED PRESS)
(Special To The China Press)

Harrisburgh, Pa., Aug. 31.—Governor Gifford Pinchot, who was appointed mediator in the threatened coal strike of hard coal miners by President Coolidge, announced today that he had drafted a proposed compromise which he was submitting to both the mine operators and the miners today. Governor Pinchot declared he was still hopeful of averting the strike called for tomorrow night.

"TWEET, TWEET!"

"When constabulary duty's to be done,
"The policeman's lot is not a particularly easy one"—
(More or less in accordance with M. Gilbert's version)

In consideration of which, please regard the following report made to the local gendarmerie:

Lost, from 17 Nanking Road, between 2 and 5:30 p.m. on September 1, one bald-headed canary, contained in a bone-ribbed cage.

The foregoing was circulated to all stations and so if you see a uniformed official shinning up a eucaliptus tree with a butterfly net protruding from his hip pocket don't put in a call for the psychopathic ward. He's merely trying to retrieve the venerable songster.

Anyboby noting a particularly harmonic singer, unattached, is invited to communicate with this office—which boasts of a particularly efficient bird snarer who is looking for a mate to the Belgian trieler already encaged.

MUSICIANS IN N. Y. THEATERS TO GO ON STRIKE

Tie-Up At This Time Will Be Disastrous To Owners

(BY UNITED PRESS)
(Special To The China Press)

New York, Aug. 31.—Musicians employed in all New York theaters today voted to strike on Labor Day, September 3, for increased pay.

The producers, including the many musical revues and comedies now on Broadway and other shows now in rehearsal for the Fall opening, are unable to agree among themselves whether to meet or reject the increased demands for pay.

In the event of a strike all the musical comedies and revues would be compelled to close down and the other theaters and moving picture theaters would have to go along without orchestra.

Closing of the musical comedies on September 3 would seriously effect business in many tines in New York because thousands of September buyers for stores all over the country, who combine business and pleasure in their Fall trips to New York, will undoubtedly either postpone their trips or go to Chicago.

New York papers arriving in the last mail show that among the musical shows that will close in the event of a strike are the Ziegfeld Follies; Fashions of 1924 at the Lyceum; George White's 'Scandals' at the Globe; Earl Carrol's "$1,900,000 Vanities" at the Earl Carrol Theater: "The Passing Show" at the Winter Garden; "Merry-Go-Round" at the Central; "Helen of Troy" at Selwyn's; and twenty or thirty smaller theaters. Whether the numerous vaudeville and variety houses will be forced to close is unknown.

Depression Hits British Shipyards

(Reuter's Service)

London, Aug. 31.—The extraordinary depression in British shipbuilding is shown by the fact that not a single contract is reported to have been placed on the Clyde or on the east coast of Scotland during the month of August, while the Clyde launchings only totalled 1,865 tons.

MARKS AT 52,500,000

(Reuter's Service)

London, Aug. 31.—German marks closed today at 52,500,000 to the £. French francs closed at 80.87½ and Belgian francs at 98.65 to the £.

ATHENS TOLD NOTE IS UNSATISFACTORY, NEW ULTIMATUM IS SENT

Taking Of Island Causes Great Indignation In Greek Capital; Casualties Reported In First Fighting; Athens Appeals To League Of Nations; Further Demonstrations In Italian Cities

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 31.—A telegram from Athens reports that the Italian Legation at five o'clock this evening handed the Greek Foreign Minister a Note announcing that the Italians occupied Corfu at four o'clock. The Note declared that this was a peaceful and temporary measure.

The Italian Legation advised the Greek Government at noon that the Greek Note was unsatisfactory, and that at five o'clock in the evening a five-hour ultimatum would be handed to Greece, but at that hour the occupation was announced as stated.

The occupation has aroused great indignation in Athens.

(Reuter's Service)

Rome, August 31.—The occupation of Corfu, which is officially confirmed, is the direct consequence of the Greece's unfavorable reply.

(Reuter's Service)

London, September 1.—The fact that the occupation of Corfu was not accomplished without opposition is suggested by a communique, telegraphed by Reuter's Correspondent in Athens, stating that the Governor declined to accede to the Italian request to occupy the Island, whereupon troops were landed and the fleet bombarded the police-station and school which were set on fire. It is reported that there were a number of casualties.

(Reuter's Service)

Rome, Aug. 31.—Singor Mussolini communicated to the Cabinet the Greek reply, which was declared unacceptable. Certain decisions were consequently reached. The Ministers of War and Marine both made statements on the situation.

(Reuter's Service)

Athens, Aug. 31.—As Italy has not accepted the Greek Note, Greece telegraphed at mid-day today the League of Nations asking to examine the dispute in accordance with the Convenant of the League.

Signor Montagna, the Italian Minister, visited the Foreign Minister at noon, and is reported to have handed him a new Note.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Aug. 31.—A Foreign Ministry communique denies the Matin's story that there is disagreement amongst the Allied delegates to the Ambassadors' Conference with regard to the measures to be adopted in connection with the Janina murders.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Aug. 31.—Further Greek demonstrations reported from Italy include burning the Greek flag in a square at Tr...

(French Wireless through ...)

Paris, Aug. 31.—Speaking ... the Italian Cabinet meeting today Signor Mussolini explained the Italian point of view in the inter-Allied discussions. He maintained that Germany could and ought to pay the total debt as formerly fixed. He insisted on the necessity of connecting inter-Allied debts to the problem of reparations, and declared: "As to territorial hegemony, the declarations of M. Poincare confirm that his policy does not aim at this objective, but justifies the occupation of the Ruhr as a seizure of pledges owing to the default of Germany."

On the subject of Fiume, Mussolini declared that he hoped that the negotiations with Jugo-Slavia would reach a satisfactory agreement.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Sept. 1.—According to Reuter's Rome Correspondent an official announcement has been made that the occupation of Corfu was not intended as an act of war but as a safeguard of prestige and to obtain due reparation. The statement hopes that Greece will not take action likely to modify the peaceful nature of the measure.

The foregoing has in no way allayed anxiety in London where the latest development is paralleled with the Ruhr occupation. Outspoken editorials denounce this further swift step in the direction of disturbance of the peace. The papers friendliest to Italy fear that Signor Mussolini has burned his boats and hope that he will listen to wiser counsels at the eleventh hour. Several others frankly regard the move as a logical development of the imperialist ideas which Signor Mussolini has been long cherishing. Newspapers of all shades of opinion emphasise the violation of two international instruments, thus embroiling other Powers

HOLLAND MAKES MERRY IN HONOR OF WILHELMINA

The Hague Beautifully Decorated; Triumphal Parades

(Reuter's Service)

Hague, Aug. 31.—The city was beautifully decorated today for the commencement of the Queen's Silver Jubilee Fetes. The floral decorations on the Royal Palace were most noteworthy.

The Queen, the Prince and Princess made a triumphant entry into the city this afternoon from their seaside cottage at Scheveingen amid the cheers of an immense crowd.

The guilds with triumphal cars and banners paraded before the Palace. The Knights of the Military Order of Wilhelm, headed by General Snyders, paid homage to Her Majesty.

The Queen attended a great demonstration of loyalty on the Malieveld Parade Ground, where massed choral societies sang patriotic songs and bands played old Dutch marches. A jubilee Medal was presented to Her Majesty.

There was a great display of fireworks in the evening.

(Reuter's Service)

The Hague, Aug. 31.—Queen Wilhelmina this evening received the heads of the Diplomatic Missions accredited to the Dutch Court. The Argentine Minister, the doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, delivered a congratulatory address and presented a bouquet to Her Majesty.

FRENCHTOWN FIRE

Fire which was at first reported as affecting the Nanyang College, on Siccawei Road, destroyed several shops in front of the college grounds late last night. One or two small shops were affected and the blaze was soon brought under control by the Frenchtown brigade.

...rday, the international agreement of 1863 to which Italy was a signatory and which guaranteed the perpetual security of Corfu, and, secondly, the Article of the League Covenant forbidding a member to engage in warlike operations against another member under penalty of ostracism.

An authoritative statement of the British official view is lacking in the absence of Mr. Baldwin and Marquess Curzon, and there is a similar reticence in France, although the consensus of Paris newspapers strongly oppose Signor Mussolini's action.

Lloyd's underwriters yesterday, before the news of the occupation was known, did business at 25 guineas percent against an outbreak of war between Italy and Greece before December 31.

DAIRY KEEPERS UP FOR SELLING INFERIOR MILK

Fines Of $100 And $50 Imposed On Two

Two dairy keepers whose products were found by the Health Department to fall far short of standard were fined by Assessor Ferraiolo and Magistrate Kwan of the Mixed Court yesterday.

The proprietor of the Hoo Shing Dairy, 1 Yu Yuen Road was found guilty of distributing milk from which 23.3 percent of the fat had been removed. Health Department testimony was to the effect that the milk was of a very poor quality and the accused was fined $100.

The license of the Zee Kee Dairy, Ferry Road, was fined $50 for selling milk which contained 12 percent of added water.

Asks Missioners To Notify Him Before Traveling

(Independent News Service)

Hankow, Aug. 28.—With a view to safeguarding traveling foreign missionaries in the interior, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Hankow, Mr. Chen Chieh, has addressed a note to the American Consul-General, doyen of the Consular Body, stating that foreign missionaries intending to travel in the interior should first advise the local authorities so that steps can be taken to give them protection.

Concert Will Be Repeated

The public will be interested to learn that there will be a repeat performance of the Gilbert and Sullivan program which was given on Friday evening in the grounds of the Majestic Hotel. This program including several additional numbers will take place on Tuesday next, September 4, at 9.30 p.m.

Any who feel they did not receive the worth of their admission fee and who have retained their counterfoils may use them on this occasion.

...Explains ...Troop Movement

(Reuter's Service)

...Aug. 31.—It is semi-stated that the despatch ...the 12th Carabineers to Tangier ...has no political significance, the object being solely to safeguard order in the Italian Colony there in view of a recent incident between Consular guards and the Moroccan police. The Italian destroyer which transported the Carabineers has apparently already left Tangier.

...ar Ass'n O. K's World Court Plan

(Reuter's Service)

...Minneapolis, Aug. 31.—The American Bar Association has endorsed the proposal that the United States shall participate in membership of the Court of International Justice at the Hague.

RUBBER CO. FAILS

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Aug. 31.—Messrs. James G. Meyer and George W. ...ts have been appointed receivers ...equity of the New York Rubber Company. The assets of the firm ...estimated at over $1,000,000 ...its liabilities $225,849.

A Good Suggestion

Try Chamberlain's Tablets when bilious or constipated. You are certain to be much pleased with them. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale everywhere.

A. W. C. ISSUES STATEMENT ON CLUB FINANCES

An important financial statement concerning the funds of the American Woman's Club has been issued by Mrs. Marion F. Healey, treasurer, in response to questions by a number of the members at the last meeting of the organisation as to the financial standing of the club.

Because of the large sums of money which the club is now handling, due to increased membership dues, money raised at entertainments and benefits, initiation fees, and building fund, members feel that the club as a whole should know of the expenditures of the organisation.

In response to this request, it was moved at the last meeting, that a quarterly financial statement be sent to each member.

The financial statement concerning the Building Fund of the club, dated August 20 and showing a bank balance of $572.22 is as follows:

CREDIT

On hand—fixed deposit August 20, 1922	$3,072.93
Interest on Fixed Deposit To January 15, 1923	146.84
Interest on American School Fund	60.00
Interest on Current Account	7.97
Receipts from Life Member Dues	706.39
Receipts from Sale of Annuals	355.46
Receipts from Sale of Plum Pudding	12.00
Receipts from Country Fair	12,106.56
Receipts from Isis Theater Entertainment	1,180.91
Receipts from Fashion Show	1,423.00
Receipts from Cafeteria	1,974.55
Receipts from Building Fund Department	185.72
Gifts	737.76
Loan—Asia Banking Corportion	5,500.00
	$27,469.19

DEBIT

Purchase of Land	$21,968.37
Paid off on Loan	2,800.00
Interest on Loan	124.04
Outstanding Bills—Country Fair	36.93
Outstanding Bills—Cafeteria	11.25
Remodel—Club Rooms	1,514.45
Furnishings—Club Rooms	400.00
Deposit—Electricity	41.68
Exchange Loss	.35
Bank Balance	572.22
	$27,469.19

The American Woman's Club is now located in the new headquarters at 66 Szechuen Road. The upkeep of the attractive club rooms naturally increases the running expenses of the organisation but plans are being made by the various departments (who will use the rooms for their meetings), to meet the increase.

A budget of the estimated receipts and disbursements for 1923-1924 is as follows:—

Rent—Tls. 1,800.00	@	.72	$2,500.00
Taxes—Tls. 252.00	@	.72	350.00
Telephone—Tls. 75.00	@	.72	104.17
Light—Tls. 300.00	@	.72	416.67
Heat			360.00
Servants			360.00
General Club Expense			500.00
Budgets:—			
Social Department			50.00
Home Economics			100.00
Literary			200.00
Music			50.00
Civic			.....
Gardening			50.00
Art			100.00
Library			50.00
Courtesies Com.			100.00
Dramatic			100.00
Building Fund			100.00
			$5,490.84
Receipts from Dues—400 Members at $10.00			$4,000.00
Receipts from Initiation Fee—40 New Members at $5.00			200.00
Deficit			$1,290.84

Heavy Rainfall Damages H'kong

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, September 1.—The recent torrential rains caused a big landslide in a portion of the Public Gardens. Several hundred tons of earth crashed down opposite the Catholic Cathedral. It cannot be ascertained yet whether there were any casualties.

Economy Minister Of Germany Hits Mark Inflation

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Aug. 31.—Speaking before the Committee of the Economic Council, the Minister of Economy, Herr Raumer, advocated the abolition of export control in view of the fact that prices in Germany were partly equal to the world market price, and in some cases even exceeded it. The printing of banknotes was regrettably the sole remedy at present, and therefore it could not be stopped.

The recovery of the mark could not be effected by financial means but only by economic means. Industry must stand on its own legs. German exports had fallen from 614,000,000 gold marks in May to 380,000,000 gold marks in June and 105,000,000 gold marks in July.

He mentioned that the Leipzig Fair was the worst ever held, and that even Czecho-Slovak goods were offered more cheaply than German. As regards the difficulty of obtaining foreign currencies, Herr Raumer suggested the founding of a gold note bank in which the Reichsbank would participate, but this was hardly possible without international participation.

Peking's Stand In C. E. R'y Explained

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, Aug. 31.—Replying to the protest from the Ministers of the Four Powers concerned at Peking regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway question, the Waichiaopu yesterday addressed a Note to the foreign Ministers, explaining that China has taken such drastic measures because of the fact that Russia had utilized the land and public property belonging to the Chinese Eastern Railway for political purposes contrary to Article 6 of the agreement entered into in 1920 between China and Russo-Asiatic Bank and at the time declaring that it is unreasonable that the Four Powers concerned should blame China alone when they have overlooked the case in which Russia had arbitrarily seized the warehouses at Vladivostok, which belong to the Chinese Railway.

American Consulate Seeks Knowledge Of Harold Bell Morrill

The American Consul-General would be pleased to receive any information as to the present whereabouts of Mr. Harold Bell Morrill, who is thought to have come to China in December, 1921.

Japan To Send Labor Delegate

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, Aug. 25.—The Social Affairs Bureau of the Home Office has announced the appointment of Japanese representatives at the forthcoming International Labor Conference.

The Government will be represented by Mr. Minoichiro Adachi, the Japanese Ambassador in Belgium, and Mr. Hamon Mayeda, the former deputy mayor of Tokio, while commercial interests will be represented by Mr. Kamekichi Yamasaka, and Labor interests by Mr. Riyemon Uno.

ASIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY EVERLASTING AS THE HIMALAYAS INCORPORATED

If every wife knew what every widow knows every husband would be adequately insured.

ASIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
MAIN OFFICE:
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BRANCH OFFICES:
Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tsinanfu,
Agencies in principal cities throughout China.

Smiles From The Mixed Court

(Continued from Page 1)

matters the prisoner nodded a series of dejected nods.

The dejected and resigned attitude of Yeu persisted when he came before the Assessor and Magistrate at the Mixed Court. The police testified that their captive admitted the various larcenies and the Magistrate, reaching for the list, turned to Yeu for confirmation.

"Did you on July 21 remove $13 and a typewriter from the offices of Mr. H. Toussaint, 18 Kiukiang Road?" queried the official.

"Yes sir," replied Yeu.

"And on August 10 you walked away with two electric irons, 43 pairs of shoes and 22 pairs of boots, to the total value of $236, belonging to Mr. T. Maisako, whose office is also at this address?"

"Even so," said the defendant, hanging his head.

"It is also herein stated that on August 20, from the same building, you committed a further larceny to the extent of two watches and a patent self-loading pencil, the property of the Kuh Ming Company."

"I fully and freely confess it," stated Yeu.

"Furthermore, on the night of August 18, you visited the offices of the Paoshan Tramway Company, likewise located at 18 Kiukiang Road, and abstracted the sum of $74.50 from the cash drawer?"

"No! !" shouted Yeu, and the hitherto penitent head snapped up to an attitude of genuine righteous indignation and denial, the while its wearer called upon the shades of his collective ancestors to brand the charge as false.

"But," said the somewhat disconcerted Magistrate, "the police state that you have already confessed to all five cases of larceny."

"It is true that I robbed the office of the tramway company," spluttered Yeu. "But it is a consarned, unmitigated and devil-born lie to state that I took away $74.50. The amount I got was $74 even!"

Taking into consideration the fact that Yeu had a long record of honest service preceding the lapses enumerated and came under the first offender's act, the Court withdrew him from society for only one year.

FORCE OF HABIT

Tsang Sung-fah was so injudicious as to pick the pocket of Mang Tsok-loh near the corner of Canton and Honan Roads while C.P.C. 1196 was looking. Tsang didn't even look around when he felt the fingers of C.P.C. 1196 close on his collar. He merely gave an eel-like wriggle and bounded for an adjacent alleyway, leaving the constable holding an unoccupied jacket. The policeman, however, was fleet of foot as well as irate and in a few moments he had a firm grip on a less easily discarded section of Tsang's raiment.

In Court the police pointed out that the accused had three previous convictions for pocket picking against him.

"Yes," agreed Tsang, "but those were some time ago. I was once a very bad man and did such things. Now I am a good man and would not pick anybody's pocket."

Thus leaving the inference that it was merely force of habit that caused him to react so violently to the police.

Six months for Tsang, and subsequent exile from these parts.

ACCOUNT BALANCED

"Yes," narrated Sung Ah-san, employing, however, the Ningpo diction, "he picked up an extremely non-resilient iron bar of several dimensions and larruped me across the skull with it."

Sung was speaking of Zee Ah-nyi, who occupied the prisoner's pew at the Mixed Court, and was alluding to an occurrence at the Pau Pung Cotton Mill in Robison Road.

The Court asked Sung if he had any idea why Zee had put the crusher on his bean.

Sung thought maybe it might have been because he had just finished accusing Zee of stealing a pair of trousers. No, he had no proof.

The Court Saw Zee's angle of the affair and told him to go home, Sung not being much damaged anyway.

Crawford Party Of Explorers Dead

(Reuter's Service)

Nome, September 1.—Another tragedy in the Arctic was revealed on the return of an expedition which had been to Wrangel to try to rescue the Crawford party marooned on the Island whither they went in 1920 to preserve British rights. The expedition announces that all of Crawford's party are dead except an Eskimo woman.

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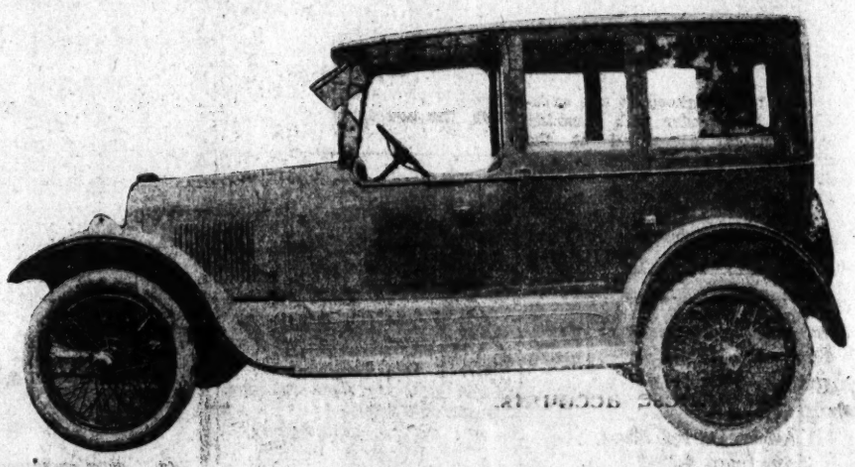

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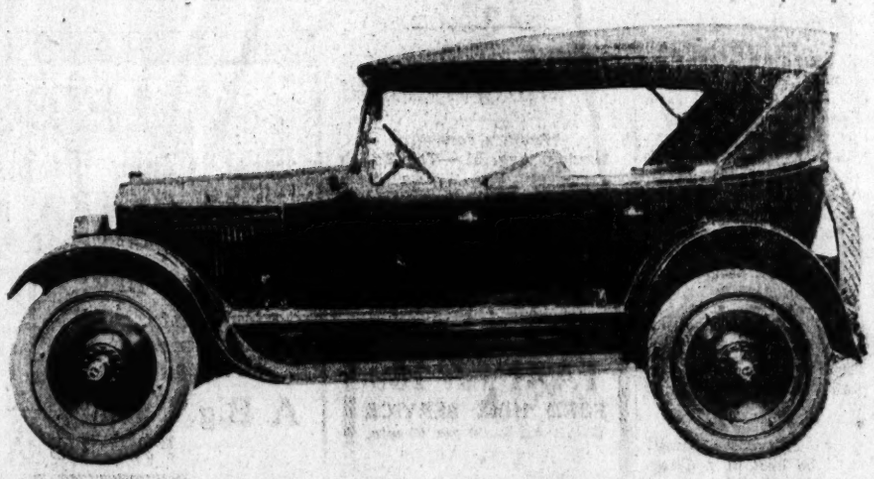

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RUSSIAN FARM EXHIBITION OPENS IN MOSCOW

All Red Officials Present At Notable Event

(Rosta News Agency)

Moscow, Aug. 27.—The solemn opening ceremony of the Foreign Section in the All-Russian Agricultural Exhibition took place yesterday in the presence of members of the Government, representatives of the Diplomatic Corps and workers' and peasants' delegations. Mr. Krassin and Mr. Sviderskv, speaking on behalf of the Government, said that the Foreign Section in the exhibition is a symbol of the unity of the labor masses of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the peoples of all the world. The Exhibition will demonstrate the great potentialities of Russian agriculture.

The Turkish Ambassador, Mukhtar Bey, on behalf of the Diplomatic Corps, delivered a speech greeting the Russian Government and congratulating it for the full achievement of its objects in the exhibition.

Mr. Chicherin thanked the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, saying that the presence of foreign representatives proves the development of peaceful ties uniting all nations. "The object of our policy," said the speaker, "is that we should be always ready to defend ourselves and to remove the danger of new wars and world complications while achieving the victory of peaceful co-operation over universal antagonism. The Foreign Section of the Exhibition will contribute to this object of establishing closer relations between Russia and other nations."

Representatives of the foreign exhibitors also spoke on the occasion, declaring their willingness to work hand in hand with Russia for establishing solid trade relations.

(Rosta News Agency)

Moscow, Aug. 27.—The Chief Committee of the All-Russian Agricultural Exhibition has invited several eminent Italian agricultural experts such as Professor Pirotta, Chairman of the International Agricultural Commission, Professor Acci of the Rome University who occupies the chair of physical geography, Signor Alessandro Bricci, Director of the Department of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture, Professor Anjelo Menocci, Director of the Institute of Agriculture in Milane, and many others.

(Rosta News Agency)

Moscow, Aug. 27.—The Afghan Minister, Mr. Gulam Nabi-Khan, has visited the Agricultural Exhibition, where he spent more than three hours examining all the pavilions and exhibits. He was accompanied by a representative of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs. When leaving the exhibition ground, he expressed his warm thanks for the reception accorded him and admiration for the amazing work of the workers, who have organised the exhibition in a short period of time.

(Rosta News Agency)

Moscow, Aug. 27.—The Representative of the American United Company, Dr. Julius Hammer, after visiting the Agricultural Exhibition, told press representatives that:

"I am surprised by the enormous work done in constructing the exhibition after so many years of famine and general dilapidation. It shows the exemplary discipline and devotion of the workers. All the pavilions are built in good taste. The wooden sculpture in the Art Department is wonderful. The exhibition will have a certain success and serve the interests of the workers and peasants."

Obituary

CUDLIPP INFANT

Funeral services for the 2 year, 4 month old baby of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cudlipp, who died at the General Hospital on Friday, were held at Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday afternoon.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

This remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough.

It has been a favorite with mothers of young children for almost forty years.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take.

It not only cures colds and grip, but Prevents their resulting in pneumonia.

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A Shower Cheats Mutt Out Of A Golfing Record

By Bud Fisher

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THE SAME PILL
GO ON! FORE!
FOR THE LOVE OF MIKE! LIGHTNING?
MUST HAVE BEEN!
STILL THE SAME
CLICK!
STEEL UMBRELLA SHAFT
THIS IS IT
HEY! WHERE YOU GUYS GOING WITH MY BALL?

News Brevities

Tomorrow afternoon at Holy Trinity Cathedral Miss Eva Nina Hill, step-daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vida, will become the bride of Mr. Victor Harvey Willis Watton of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

* * * *

Lieutenant - Commander Roy Nielsen, U. S. N. who for the past 14 months has been in command of the Monocacy up river, is sailing on the President Pierce for the United States. He will be stationed in American waters after home leave, spent visiting his parents at Pocatello, Idaho.

* * *

Summoned for the 16th time for obstructing Woosung Road by the placing of baskets of onions thereon, a shopkeeper named Yang Zung-hyui was fined $5 in the Mixed Court yesterday.

* * *

Three Russians styled as hawkers, Roman Stepanenko, Irvan Yakoonin and George Vygovsky, appeared in the Mixed Court before Assessor Shimizu and Magistrate Tsang yesterday charged with the theft of $350 worth of rugs and blankets from Shamil Okberdin at Hankow. They were ordered remanded in custody pending receipt of instructions from Hankow.

* * *

The proprietor of an opium smoking establishment at 110 Woochang Road was fined $30 by the Mixed Court yesterday, with the alternative of three weeks' imprisonment.

* * *

Mrs. Ray Atherton, the wife of Mr. Atherton, formerly in the American Legation in Peking, has just sailed from the United States to join her husband who is now American Charge d'Affaires in Greece, according to word received here.

* * *

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the American University Club will be held at the Union Club tomorrow at 12:15 o'clock.

* * *

The new Japanese Consul-General will be host at a dinner in honor of Shanghai newspapermen at his residence at 15 Seymour Road at 6 o'clock this evening.

* * *

John M. Nelson, unemployed and of no fixed residence, appeared before U. S. Commissioner Lurton yesterday charged with vagrancy. He was granted bail in the sum of $100. The case will be heard on Tuesday.

* * *

Miss K. Leach sailed yesterday on the s.s. Shuntien for Tientsin.

* * *

Mr. Chang Chien, jr. Special Envoy for the Investigation of Industrial Conditions in Europe, America and Japan, will sail on September 14 on the steamer Andrew Lebon for Marseilles. He will be accompanied by five secretaries, mostly American returned students.

* * *

Mr. Thomas M. Knight of the Soter Tobacco Corporation left yesterday on the s.s. Sinkiang for Tientsin en route to Peking.

New York Attorney Completes Probe In Werblow Case

Mr. Hugo Wintner, Assistant Attorney General of New York, is sailing on the President Pierce on Tuesday after concluding his investigation of the Werblow case in Peking.

Henry Werblow, former manager of the Peking branch of the Asia Banking Corporation, is now under indictment in New York charged with having conspired to defraud the Guaranty Trust Company of New York of approximately G. $125,000. Werblow is now in Peking, at liberty under G. $25,000 bonds, and Mr. Whitner took depositions of important witnesses in the capital before Judge Charles Sumner Lobingier.

The Werblow case is expected to come up for trial in New York in October.

Rakovsky Wins British Approval

(Reuter's Service)

London, Aug. 31.—The British Government has instructed its Moscow representative to inform the Soviet Government that M. Rakovsky may now proceed to England as the Official Trade Representative.

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77 ROUTE VALLON

PRES. PIERCE TAKES NEXT MAIL TUESDAY

President Lincoln Brings American Mails Today

Taking the next mail for the States, the President Pierce will leave Woosung next Tuesday, and the tender with outgoing passengers for the steamer will leave at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning. Heavy baggage should be delivered to the Peking Road jetty tomorrow morning. Mail closes at 7 a.m. Tuesday. The Pierce was delayed by bad weather at Hongkong, and is due at Woosung from that port at 3 p.m. tomorrow. Incoming passengers from the liner are expected to land between 5 and 6 o'clock.

Bringing mail from America, the Presidents Lincoln and Madison will arrive in Shanghai this evening and Tuesday evening respectively. The Lincoln, with 463 bags of mail, 3,000 tons of cargo and a full passenger list, is to dock at the China Merchants Central Wharf around 5 o'clock this evening, and will sail for Hongkong and Manila at daylight Wednesday morning.

The Madison which comes from Seattle, has on board 1,430 bags of mail, 70 first class passengers and 2,700 tons of cargo for Shanghai, and will dock at the China Merchants Lower Wharf about 5 o'clock Tuesday evening. The liner will also sail for Hongkong and Manila on Thursday afternoon.

Another trans-Pacific liner, the Siberia Maru of T.K.K. is due at Woosung from San Francisco early tomorrow morning, and sails for Hongkong in the evening. The tender with incoming passengers is expected at the Customs jetty about 9:30 a.m. and the outbound passenger tender will leave at 4 p.m. tomorrow.

With the European mail of July 27, the M.M. steamer Amboise left Hongkong on Friday noon, and will arrive in Shanghai about 7 o'clock tomorrow morning. The vessel is to dock at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf.

The next mail for Europe will be sent on the P. and O. liner Macedonia next Tuesday. The vessel is to sail from its moorings that afternoon, and the tender with homebound passengers will leave the Customs at 2:30 p.m.

Confab On Russ Matter Planned

(Dah Tong News Bureau)

Peking, Sept. 1.—Dr. C. T. Wang is planning the conference with the new delegate of Soviet Russia. He is enlisting the services of Liu Ching-jen who is reputed as being most experienced in Sino-Russian affairs.

V. K. Witovsky, founder and former Director of two schools in Russia, gives
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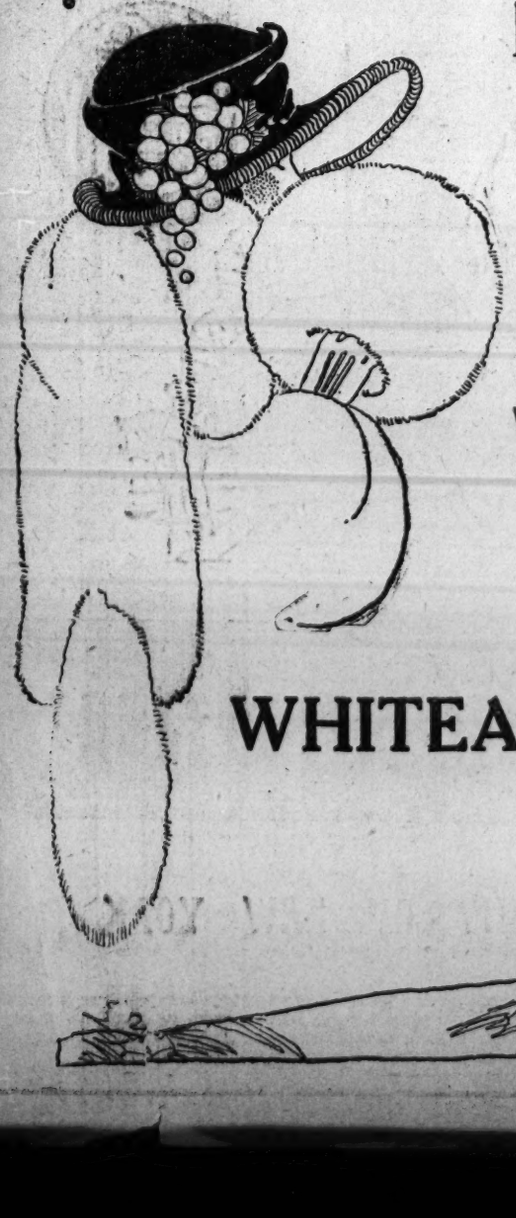

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Rubber

(Continued from Page 1)

tons, which was caused by the dock strike interfering with clearances. The stock of the commodity on June 30 in the United States was 100,000 tons, which will suffice for only four months' consumption, and is certainly not much. In the second quarter of this year America took 80,000 tons, or roughly 320,000 tons annually. Stocks, therefore, play just as important a role as harvest. Prior to the Great War, when the rubber industry was just beginning to grow up, both crops and stocks were altogether trivial, compared with what they are today. For instance, the stock of rubber, including wild rubber in London on December 31, 1913, was only 3,300 tons while the output for that year of all rubber, including wild rubber totalled 108,000 tons. On December 31, 1922, the stocks in London stood at 72,160 tons and the output for last year was about 380,000 tons. So that it would be seen that it is a difficult thing to say what the normal stock should be.

DEPENDS ON U. S. A. DEMAND

The feeling in the Straits Settlements about the future seems to be extremely optimistic, and it will continue thus so long as the demand for the commodity in the United States does not blow out. It must be stated for the information of those who seem to be blown up about the value of rubber shares from an investing or gambling point of view that the price of the raw material cannot go very high until an actual shortage arises, because the Stevenson scheme is so arranged as not to allow the price to soar. Should the price reach 1s. 6d. per pound it would cause a release under the Restriction plan, of ten percent extra. At any rate, it will not be surprising to find rubber selling within the next month or so at £0.1.6.

A close analysis of the share values of the Shanghai rubber concerns in the light of the past balance sheets and the prevailing values for the raw material would seem to establish their cheapness. Many of the shares appear to be good "buys" if bought purely for investment purposes, for there is no doubt that the industry has entered on another period of prosperity.

Some of the Shanghai rubber companies are producing much more than before so that they can have enough stock on hand to enable their trees to rest. The new Ordinance prevents them from holding more than six weeks' output. Then, it must not be forgotten that several companies were resting their trees last year, some the whole estate for a portion of the year while others a portion of the estate for the whole year. Hence, some of the rubber companies show a better output. The rubber estates registered in Shanghai do not seem to have suffered from the three years of bad times. They are in a healthy condition. The opinion in the Straits Settlements among planters favors a rise in the price of rubber in autumn. Planters there are better off than they were before although they are not too flush at present.

HOW RESTRICTION WORKS

The operation of the new law is tightening up restriction. Before, if an estate had an allowance of more than it could produce it was permitted to sell the surplus to some other estate that had a smaller allowance. Now transfer of rights is prohibited. If an estate cannot produce what it is allowed it simply loses that much. This must have brought the output from the Straits Settlements down, but to what extent no figures are yet to hand to help us. The Straits Government is also revising all the allowances of the native holdings, which must eventually mean a big difference in the actual amount exported from the Settlements. It is therefore very unlikely that the price of the commodity will go down much. There may be declines of a farthing or so per pound. It is more likely to go up. The London market is in a healthy state. The belief is current in London that there will be a shortage of rubber this year.

Chinese Implicated In King Loong Ka Case Is Again Remanded

The Chinese, Dzang Ah-kwaung, arrested in connection with the King Loong Ka robbery case in which Knute Hansen, "Matty" Smith and Samual Gaynor have been implicated was again brought before Assessor Ferrajolo and Magistrate Kwan in the Mixed Court yesterday and was again remanded in custody for one week.

American School To Reopen On September 12

The Shanghai American School will open in its new buildings in the French Concession on September 12 following the summer holidays. The school is planning to launch out on many new lines this fall and play an important part in the life of the community.

A splendid group of new teachers have been added to the staff of the school.

These include Mrs. A. L. Ryan, who comes from the Philippine Islands to teach the seventh grade; Miss Rachel Foster, from Dana Hall School for Girls, Wellesley Mass., to teach the fifth grade; Miss Cecile Hindman, formerly music instructor at the Pasadena High School who will be in charge of the music department and Mr. Maxwell S. Stewart, former athletic coach and professor of mathematics in the Junior College of Milton, Oregon.

Chinese Is Jailed For Impersonating A Police Official

Appearing for the second time in the Mixed Court on the charge of impersonating a police officer, one Wong Dzung, alias N. C. Champion, formerly in the employ of the Public Works Department, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment yesterday.

It was stated that a few days ago the accused went to a house in Chengtu Road, introduced himself as a police officer and attempted to search some boxes. The householder doubted his story and called in a genuine gendarme. Wong was arrested and made an effort to escape from custody. Several months ago the accused appeared on a similar charge and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, two months being suspended.

Eyeglass Fashions Not To Be Broken New Social Dictate

Local Optician Says There Are New Styles Same As In Hats And Gowns

Time was when one "knew a lady by her gloves, now it is by her glasses," remarks a writer in a New York paper. "If she wears her horn rimmed spectacles after she has donned a dinner dress, you know immediately she has no idea of correct social usage. And if she wears rimless, octagonal glasses while she is playing golf she might as well be trotting over the links in French heels and a draped decollette gown."

Commenting on the foregoing, Dr. R. A. Thompson, of 25 Jinkee Road, who made glasses for the late President Harding and has studied the development and innovations of glasses making in many countries, says that there are authoritative styles for every occasion.

"'No dark rims after dark' is a good rule," says Dr. Thompson. "Be it understood that horn rims are as improper with evening clothes as woolen socks. As much thought should be given to one's glasses as to any article of dress.

"For evening style at the present the correct thing is the so-called 'Colonial' rimless octagonal. For office and library use, horn rimmed spectacles, which impart a studious aspect, for sport, tortoise shell rimmed, and for street wear glasses with a slender rim, either of gold or tortoise shell."

Eventually glasses will be donned for eye work as generally as hats are put on for outdoor wear, Dr. Thompson optimistically prophesies.

"More than 5,000,000 pairs of glasses were sold in America last year," he said. "Man was intended for outdoor living originally, and not for confining activities that constantly strain the eyes. There are millions of persons now who should be wearing glasses and are not. Eventually glasses will be worn altogether for eye work, as a protection to the eye."

LEAGUE MEETS

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Aug. 31.—Herr von Gerlach, the chief editor of a German pacifist journal, who is at present in Geneva, confirmed in a conversation with a representative of Havas News Agency that he did not agree with the intentions of the Stresemann Government to ask at present the admission of Germany into the League of Nations. The desire of the German Government, Herr von Gerlach declared, is not to undertake such a step against the will of a great Power like France.

(Reuter's Service)

Geneva, Aug. 31.—The opening sitting of the Council of the League of Nations, at which Viscount Ishii presided, decided to refer the Irish and Abyssinian applications for membership of the League to committee.

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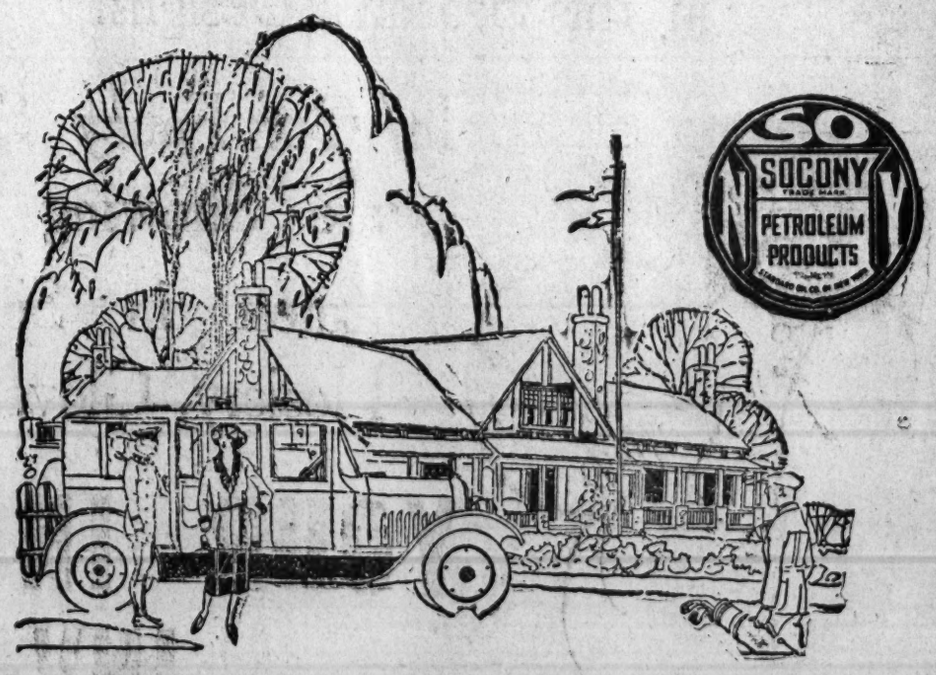

PRATT'S MOTOR SPIRITS

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

CHINESE IS FINED IN ARMS CASE AT THE MIXED COURT

A Chinese broker named Vung Sing was fined $50, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment, at the Mixed Court yesterday on the charge of selling arms, the case being one in which an Italian subject, S. Nacera, is also involved.

The case came before Italian Assessor Ferrajolo and Magistrate Kwan. Detective Inspector Cruickshank stated that the accused was arrested at 12 Elgin Road in company with the other man. Both had pistols, which were produced in Court. The arrests were made in consequence of a report to the police that a deal in arms was to take place at the address mentioned and after arrest the accused had made a voluntary statement admitting his complicity.

Appearing for the accused Dr. Billet said that his client admitted the statement, but, counsel pleaded, it was not a serious offense. The police had not proved a sale of arms and defendant had merely admitted the sale of the pistol. An attempted sale which was not completed he submitted was a minor offense. He further submitted that the accused was not an habitual offender, was 56 years of age and was ill, and that imprisonment would be dangerous. He referred to the case of a day or so previous in which a Rumanian was fined $25 for possession of a revolver, and asked that a similar sentence he given in this case.

Detective Inspector Cruickshank stated that there was no comparison between the two cases. The Rumanian was a respectable citizen and found himself charged chiefly as the result of carelessness. The present defendant had no right to be in possession of a pistol and if he had made application for a permit to carry one the application probably would have been refused. Moreover, the accused had previously been charged with a serious offense.

The defendant said he bought the pistol from an Italian living at 53 Range Road and that it was intended for a Chinese gentleman who had received threatening letters and had received police permission to own a weapon.

The Court ordered a fine of $50 or two months imprisonment, the pistol to be confiscated.

Russian Railways Return

(Rosta News Agency)

Moscow, Aug. 27.—The total revenue from railways of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in June amounts to 3,555,550 gold roubles, plus 1,031,222 gold roubles from the railways in the Far East. The revenue from waterways in the same period yields 2,233,340 gold roubles, and the Amur Steamship Company received 697,574 gold roubles. Altogether there was received from transport 35,788,-890 gold roubles in Russia proper and 1,628,796 gold roubles in the Far East.

Peking Notes

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Aug. 30 (Delayed).—According to a report received here, General Yang Sen is still holding Chungking. General Chow Hsi-cheng retreated on August 27.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Aug. 30 (Delayed).—Yesterday the political parties decided that a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives should be held on September 4 for the purpose of the preliminary election of the President. If it were successful the election would be held on September 13.

A second group of Parliamentary delegates will leave for Shanghai today with the object of inducing other M.P.'s to return to Peking.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Aug. 30 (Delayed).—General Tsao Kun advises the Government to appoint General Sun Chuan-fang Inspecting Commissioner of the Upper Yangtsze.

Military Leaders Pledge Support For Tien Chung-yu

(Dah Tong News Bureau)

Tsinan, Sept. 1.—Cheng Shih-chi and Wu Chang-chih, military leaders of Shantung, have held a military conference pledging support to Tuchun Tien Chung-yu of Shantung, and their united efforts to maintain peace and order in the province.

All Advertisements must be prepaid. Replies must be called for.

Classified Advertisements

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TO LET, furnished or unfurnished flat of two or three rooms, enclosed verandah, bath, kitchenette, and telephone. Vicinity Hongkew Park. Apply to Box 245, THE CHINA PRESS. 61624 S. 5

TO LET, very nice and well furnished flat, facing South, and overlooking garden, with full board (British), very large sitting room and double bedroom, verandah and bath, hot water always. Tel. W. 3342. 23B, Seymour Road, corner Bubbling Well Road. 61641 S. 2

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COSY and nicely furnished apartment, bed and sitting room, in French family, near French Park, with modern bath. Also single and double room, both separate bath. First class cooking. 127, Route Vallon. 61583

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FOR RENT, beautifully furnished suite of rooms, with bath verandah, in new modern home. A real American apartment. With meals as desired. Ideal for two bachelors or married couple. Apply Box 1222, Chinese Post Office. 61572 S 2

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NEWLY and completely furnished housekeeping flats, in a newly-built apartment building modern sanitation, separate kitchens, servants' quarters, also garages if required. Above Verdun Gardens, 423, Avenue Joffre. Call or phone West 3813 after 2 p.m. 61194 S 6

USED CARS

NEW Fiat, 10-15 H. P. 1923, Model, just landed. Touring body de luxe complete with all accessories, will sell at cost. Apply to Box 249, THE CHINA PRESS. 61611 S 4

AT a sacrifice. Little used, wire wheel, Studebaker special sport roadster, just repainted, new tires. Phone C. 402. 61531 S. 2

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FRENCH lessons given by French lady. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 242, THE CHINA PRESS. 61582 B

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WANTED, a young foreigner to teach English, conversation and typewriting, three hours a day, from 9 to 12, in a morning School. Apply stating nationality and salary expected to Box No. 238. THE CHINA PRESS. 61567 S 3

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TO LET, suite of two rooms and two ante-rooms, with large balcony, or first floor of desirable building in Nanking Road. All modern conveniences. Very suitable for doctor. Apply Van Corback & Deelman, 9 Peking Road. Tel. C. 1168. 61634 S2.

UNION BUILDING. To let, from 1st October, 1923, offices on third floor and fourth floor of above Building. For further particulars, apply to Union Insurance Society Of Canton, Ltd., 4 The Bund. 61635 S. 8

OFFICES for rent, No. 10 Nanking Road, No. 15 Nanking Road, No. 17 Jinkee Road, and No. 21 Jinkee Road. Godown to let, near Hongkew Creek. Particulars on application. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Tel. Central 65. No. 3

OFFICE TO LET, corner of Kiukiang Road and Szechuen Road. For particulars, please apply to Bank of Canton Ltd. 2 Ningpo Road. T. F. 141

FOR RENT: Single office room near general Chinese Post Office. First floor modern building, Telephone available, Lease for one year will be given. Apply to Box 2.40, THE CHINA PRESS. 61580 S 2

2nd floor, No. 125, Szechuen Road. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123, Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119. 61488 S 5

TO LET, big show room, on ground floor, in business, centre, with space of 6000 square feet. Available at once. Rental Tls. 700. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Tel. C. 65. No. 7

TO LET, three office rooms on the 5th, floor, and three office rooms on the 4th, floor, Chung Foo Building, all modern conveniences, very reasonable rental. Apply Chung Foo Union Bank, 27 Jinkee Road. 61355 S 6

LARGE ground floor office to be let on lease, about 2,000 square feet, corner two important thoroughfares in central district, suitable for offices or shops. Moderate rental. Apply to Box 165, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F.

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SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, lady bookkeeper with knowledge of stenography for permanent position. Apply to Box 253, THE CHINA PRESS. 61622 S. 5.

WILL someone recommend a child's amah, a cook-boy. Must be Mandarin speaking. Apply to Box 245, THE CHINA PRESS. 61593 S 2

SEVERAL competent foreign-educated Chinese doctors wanted for permanent positions with a prominent life insurance company. Agreeable work with good chances for advancement. Reply by letter giving record of experience, training and salary expected. Address P. O. Box 72, Shanghai. 61538

WANTED, telephone operator Chinese Girl, must speak Chinese and English. Apply Bethel Hospital, 17 Arsenal Road. 61542 S 6

APARTMENTS WANTED

HOMELY married couple will be requiring comfortably furnished flat, two or three rooms, kitchen, etc. Apply to Box 256, THE CHINA PRESS. 61628 S. 2

WANTED, self-contained apartment of three or four rooms, with kitchen and servants' quarters, or small house. Am not interested in buying furniture. Address, Tinkham. Asia Life Insurance Co., Tel. C. 8000. 61632 S. 2

HOUSES TO LET

WITHIN three minutes of French Park, modern unfurnished house of five rooms, bath with sanitary plumbing, garage servants' quarters, and small garden. Rent Tls. 75. Phone West 3181. 61616

SEMI-FOREIGN house, in Chapei, three rooms, attic and kitchen. Cheap rent. For particulars, apply to Box 219, THE CHINA PRESS. 61625 S-2

TO LET, fine residence in French Concession, all conveniences modern, big garden and tennis court. Rent Tls. 160. Apply to Box 243, THE CHINA PRESS. 61591 S 7

VERY attractive house, for rent, situated in the best part of Avenue Joffre, French-town. Five rooms, two bathrooms, servants' quarters, garage, garden, and all modern conveniences. Furniture to be taken over at sacrifice. Telephone Central 6419. 648, Avenue Joffre. Tel. W. 2347. 61602 S 4

NICELY furnished seven roomed house, near French Park, two bathrooms with modern convenience, would suit two families, because here are two quiet separate apartments. Apply 636, Route de l'Observatoire, or phone West 3125. 61583 S 4

TO LET, big house, at 74, Ward Road, with garden and spacious grass ground. Also furnished with electric lights, telephone, baths, W. C. etc. For part of house, apply in person with an interpreter to Rent Agency, Yao Nan Kee, 949, Boone Road. 61574 S 2

MODERN house, four rooms and two attics, two bathrooms, flush, garden. One minute from French Park. Occupation at any time. Furniture, fixtures nearly new, cost price over $2,500, will sacrifice for $1,500. Apply to Box 239, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F.

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No. 4 Boundary Terrace, four rooms, bathrooms, etc. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., 123, Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119. 61483 S 5

Nos. 3, 5 and 8 Kiangwan Road, opposite Hongkew Park, two minutes' walk to tram line, six rooms, with servants' quarters, etc. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123, Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119. 61484 S 5

CORNER MacGregor and Baikal Roads, newly built four-roomed houses, with two attic rooms, two bathrooms, hot and cold water, usual servants' quarters, etc. Rent Tls. 65. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119. 61485 S 5

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CORNER Avenue Foch and Route Amiral Courbet, four rooms and two attic rooms, modern bathrooms, hot and cold water. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123, Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119. 61486 S 5

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Connaught House.
8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens.
Vacant Sept. 1st, one large furnished room, 1st floor, with private bathroom.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens
Direct Foreign Supervision. To let with full board, one large room with private bath; also one small room. Telephone North 482.

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61 Carter Road.
One large and one small room, connecting bathrooms, now vacant. 9084?

DOUBLE room with verandah ($150), Single room, verandah ($90). Excellent table. Modern sanitation. 58B Rue Bourgeat, corner Rue du Lieutenant Petrot. Phone West 3849. 61621 S8

COMFORTABLY furnished room, with large bathroom and verandah attached, suitable for couple or two friends. Tennis, garage, etc. Phone West 3941, or apply 8 Yates Road. 61612 S 2

AMERICAN, French Concession, 382, Avenue Joffre, front room, enclosed verandah, good home table, modern plumbing in house, or two room flat, furnished with board. Moderate terms. 61633 S2.

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SINGLE room, private family, French-town. Gentleman as paying guest. Apply to Box 227, THE CHINA PRESS. 61508 S 2

EIGHTEEN Quinsan Gardens. Large beautifully furnished, clean quiet, double rooms, private baths, (geysers). Best home-cooking in Shanghai. Centrally located. 61575 S 11

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CENTRAL: To let, single, well furnished room, with good home cooking. Apply to Box 232. THE CHINA PRESS. 61518 S. 6

7 LOVE Lane, large well furnished double room with verandah, every convenience, full board. Moderate rates. Also one small room. Tel. W. 2544. 61539 S. 2

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TO LET, comfortably furnished room, with private bathroom, full board. Apply to 16, Weihaiwei Road. 61393 S.2

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EXCLUSIVE foreign boarding house, nicely furnished rooms with private bath and modern conveniences. Excellent table. Phone West 3056, or call A101, B101, C101, Avenue Road, near Gordon. Mrs. H. Russell. 56039

LARGE furnished room, with porch and bathroom, suitable for one or two men in private family, with breakfast only, on Rue Ratard. Apply to Box 53, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 200

FURNISHED South rooms, bath attached, excellent board. $70 to 110 single, 110 to 150 for two, 34, Haskell Road. 61399 S.5

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FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

TO LET, large well furnished bed sitting room, private bath, kitchenette if required, near French Club and tram car. 312, Avenue Joffre. Telephone West 2855. 61079

TO LET, 98, Avenue du Roi Albert, rooms and flat, modern conveniences, modern every respect, garage, servants' quarters. Cheap rental. Call Arakie, C. 1433. 61462

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED file clerk (American) desires position. Apply to Box 247, THE CHINA PRESS. 61601

CHINESE, experienced electrical engineer, seeks position. Apply to Box 251. THE CHINA PRESS. 61617 S 4

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EXPERIENCED English teacher and physical director, at present employed in Hupeh, desires change. Good references. Apply to Box 257, THE CHINA PRESS. 61629 S. 5

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WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., etc., ring up C. 5200 or write to Employment Dept., Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 66

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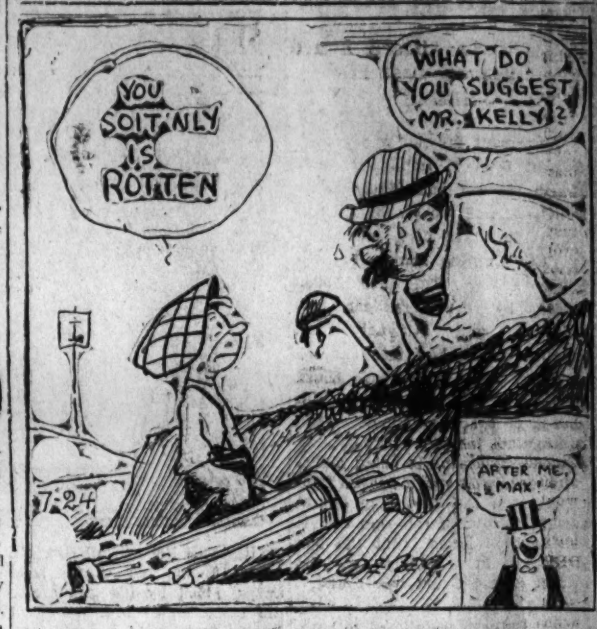

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TO LET, ground floor godown, in modern concrete building close to Soochow Creek and Szechuen Road. Area 4,750 square feet, Low insurance rate. Apply to Box 260, THE CHINA PRESS. 61639 S. 4

GODOWN to let, in French Concession, near Avenue Edward VII and the Bund. Area 1,500 square feet. Very reasonable rental. Apply to Box 261, THE CHINA PRESS. 61639 S. 4

TO LET, godowns, situated at North Soochow Road (corner of North Chekiang Road). For particulars, please apply to The Wing On Co., Ltd. T. F. 156

PROFESSIONAL

ALICE CHANG, masseuse and manicurist, work done at her house or will visit customers. Apply EC80, Medhurst Road, in Avenue Road, Telephone W. 3611. 61614

WANTED, a lady-expert in teaching cosmetical massage, manicure, etc. State conditions, experience and qualification. Apply to Box 244, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 205

DANCING CLASSES

ENGLISH lady gives dancing lessons Fox-trot, Waltz, one step taught, six lessons. Apply to Box 201, THE CHINA PRESS. 61431

SUMMER RESORTS

MOKANSHAN. Grand View House offers first-class accommodation at reduced rates in September, the most delightful month of the year for a vacation in the hills. Foreign management. Enquiries to 366 Mokanshan. 61509

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WRIGHT AND BELYEA. For House boats and Motor boats. Works Woosung. Telephone Central 1133. T. F. 2

SIZZAIR-NAUDIN racing machine, for sale, in good appearance and condition, wire wheels, electric lights, top, etc. Can be seen at The Shanghai Service Co., U-298, Weihaiwei Road. T. F. 207

CORONA portable typewriter, with case, perfect condition, accept 60 dollars, or exchange for a pair of prismatic glass, Zeiss or Goertz make. Apply to Box 258, THE CHINA PRESS. 61631 S. 2

LARGE Victor Victrola with cabinet combined, and 40 records. New condition, accept 175 dollars. Apply to Box 259, THE CHINA PRESS. 61631 S. 2

WOMAN'S Exchange has moved to 93 Avenue du Roi Albert, opens sales Friday the 7th. Szechuen crepe, blue and white cross stitch also colored, goods from the different Mission Schools. 61626

SAFETY Razor Blades sharped like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop" 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 71

HOUSES WANTED

WANT to buy house in International Settlement, must have about two mows of land. Price to be not more than $25,000. Address Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS. 61613 S 2

COMPLETELY furnished house, five or six rooms, modern improvements, and garage. French Concession or Western district. Apply to Box 252, THE CHINA PRESS. 61618 S 2

WANTED, from September 15th, unfurnished house, four to five rooms, Western district. Apply to Box 237, THE CHINA PRESS. 61561 S 2

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Fill out this form send it in by coolie or by mail, Want-ads Must be Prepaid. The rate is three cents per word per day. Minimum charge sixty cents for twenty words. Black-face type six cents. Enclose amount with the ad. and your box number receipt will be returned by bearer.

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WARRANT FOR RE-ARREST OF GAYNOR ISSUED

Defendant In Alleged Armed Robbery Case Is Missing

A warrant for the re-arrest of Samuel Gaynor, implicated with Knute Hansen and Matty Smith as a result of the armed robbery alleged to have been committed in two Chinese hongs in the King Loong Ka, has been issued by the American authorities and Gaynor has been ordered taken into custody on sight. He has not been heard of for four days and as his evidence is of first importance in the case against the two Customs men a strenuous search is being made.

Gaynor, who was a special Constable, was the first man apprehended following the raid and it was in his home that the box produced in evidence at the United States Court was found.

The foreigners, in company with several Chinese are alleged to have entered the premises and represented themselves to be police officers searching for opium. They are alleged to have taken opium and personal property of considerable value. Gaynor waived a preliminary hearing and was held over on $500 gold bail while Hansen and Smith were bound over for trial in the higher court in bail of G. $1,000 each.

Vickers, Ltd., May Form New Company

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Aug. 31.—The International Combustion Engineering Corporation of New York is reported to be negotiating with Messrs. Vickers Ltd., with a view to the promotion of a new English corporation in which the two companies will be jointly interested.

Japanese Ship May Be Beached

(Reuter's Service)

London, Aug. 31.—It is reported that the Alps Maru has taken a dangerous list, and will probably have to be beached and the holds flooded.

ARMED ROBBERY

An armed robbery in which a sing-song girl's amah was held up by three men and robbed of gold bangles valued at $120 was reported to West Hongkew police station shortly before 7 o'clock last evening. The robbery is said to have been committed in the Fah Ts Li alleyway by three men, one of whom threatened the victim with a pistol.

NEW WIRELESS

(Reuter's Service)

Riga, September 1.—It is reported from Moscow that the Soviets have entered into an agreement with the Wireless Telegraph Co. of Paris to supply apparatus for the erection of wireless stations in Russia.

Young Marine Champion Gun Pointer

PRIVATE Robert Gail Hendricks, 19, of the U. S. Marine Corps, aided by his gun crew on the U.S.S. New Mexico, of the Pacific fleet, made a perfect score with an anti-aircraft gun. His extraordinary skill in sighting this type of weapon has led experts to declare he is the best gun pointer in the Navy, and he has been in the corps less than six months.

The Question Of Passive Resistance

From the beginning of the negotiations initiated by Prime Minister Baldwin it has been apparent that the stumbling block would probably be the demand of Premier Poincare or the abandonment of passive resistance as a condition for discussions with Germany. That this demand is still insisted upon is indicated by hints from Paris in regard to the French and Belgian replies to the British note. Great Britain has felt unable to associate itself with such a demand upon Germany for the reason, among others, that France has failed to give a clear statement of its purposes in the Ruhr, says the Springfield Republican. To elicit such a statement seems to have been the principal aim of Mr. Baldwin's written questionaire, to which the French government was unwilling to make a written reply. In default of an explicit statement in black and white the British government does not feel warranted in assuming the moral responsibility involved in advising Germany to give up the struggle.

On the French side it is claimed that the continuance of passive resistance is due to the failure of Great Britain to make common cause with France in the Ruhr, but in the nature of the case this can be only an assumption. If the British fleet were to blockade Germany, to be sure, collapse would quickly result, but this is a very different thing from moral pressure, the efficiency of which cannot be known to a certainty without a test. Unless physial pressure also were increased it might only make the Germans more dogged in their opposition to a demand which they considered unfair.

It is sometimes said, not only in France but in this country, that Germany is responsible for the present economic debacle because it did not immediately yield to superior force when the Ruhr was occupied. In a sense this may be true, but perhaps only in the sense that the conflict has accelerated a result which had been forecast even before the march into the Ruhr. In any case a survey of history does not show that nations are severely blamed merely for holding out to the last ditch; if their conduct is held to be reprehensible it is on some other ground than their struggling against seemingly hopeless odds.

It is fair also to allow that to the Germans with one accord the occupation of the Ruhr appears to be a violation of the treaty of Versailles, acquiescence in which would sanction any further violation of it that might seem good to Premier Poincare, or perhaps to a more extreme French government if one should gain power. This interpretation, indeed, is quite frankly put upon the treaty by the French; in case of the slightest violation of terms which it is not pretended that Germany can completely meet the allies, or any of them, may undertake not merely economic and financial reprisals, but "such other measures as the respective governments may determine to be necessary." Such "other measures" might include not merely the occupation of the Ruhr, but the occupation of Berlin and the partition of Germany. So interpreted the treaty might be stretched to cover anything. This interpretation Germany challenges and is ready to submit it to the world court at The Hague, but France will not consider such a suggestion.

Under these conditions the Germans feel it necessary to hold out as long as they can, not because they have a chance of winning, but because surrender would be acquiescence in a claim which if pressed to the limit would make French control over Germany as absolute as it was at the height of Napoleon's power. There is ample evidence that this view is universal in Germany, and for this reason the French are probably mistaken in attributing passive resistance to British encouragement. Such encouragement hitherto has been of a merely negative sort; whether in case of failure to reach a settlement it would assume a more positive form is one of the most serious of the questions still to be settled.

MORTON HOSPITAL

Special Attention to Surgical Diagnosis, Radium for Cancer, and Modern Treatment for Diabetes.

1055 PINE STREET, San Francisco, Cal.

French Wireless— News And Views

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Aug. 31.—Marshal Lyautey has addressed his congratulations to the troops in Morocco for the recent successes obtained in the Taza district where a junction of the North and South columns was effected. The Marshal declared that the achievement of the work of pacification in Morocco Was anticipated almost immediately in the limits laid down.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Aug. 31.—The German press expresses deep disappointment as a result of the fall of the mark to 50,000,000 to the £, when they anticipated a financial revival from the mere change of the Cabinet. It is reported from day to day that exports are decreasing and also the amount of foreign securities entering into Germany.

(French Wireless)

Paris, Aug. 31.—According to the Textile Trade Supplement, the full in the Belgian franc has brought large orders to the textile factories of Ghent. All are working at full pressure and the price is rising daily. The currency situation has resulted in increasing the number of export contracts and certain houses have their book of orders more than filled and are refusing to receive more.

(French Wireless)

Paris, Aug. 31.—The Paris-London Cross-rate: £1=80.69 francs.

Wedding

BARCLAY-MACLAUCHLAN

The wedding of Miss Esther MacLeod Maclauchlan, who arrived in Shanghai last Monday from England by the s.s. Mantua, and Mr. Thomas Charles Barclay, engineer-in-charge at the Riverside Power Station, S. M. C., was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the Union Church, the Rev. Dr. MacGillivray officiating. The consular ceremony was held previously at the British Consulate-General.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. Archibald Kerr, wore a white satin crepe dress trimmed with pearls, and a veil of Brussels lace with white heather and orange blossom. Miss Edith MacMurdo, who acted as bridesmaid, wore an orange-colored crepe de chine with an overdress of silk lace. Miss Milly Mason attended as flower girl and Masters Stanley Kerr and Thomas Moodie as page boys. Mrs. Archibald Kerr was the Matron of Honor. Mr. J. Watson attended Mr. Barclay as best man, and Messrs. H. Dayton, J. O. Drysdale, R. Gamble, and Peter Mason acted as ushers.

Immediately following the wedding, a reception was held at 4 Wayside Road, after which Mr. and Mrs. Barclay left for Hangchow, where the honeymoon is to be spent.

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	Annabelle	Fox Trot.	Brooke Johns Orch.
19105	Long Lost Mamma	Fox Trot.	Tennessee Ten.
	Papa, better Watch your Step	Fox Trot.	The Collegians.
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14 NANKING ROAD

ENTUCKY: Where Men Die Standing

By Ben Lucien Burman In *The Nation*

limited, Boston bound, over the flat Ohio farms. melancholy New Englander a seat opposite us, a boy ing East for a first year in rd, shook his head. "Ken- " he repeated, gloomily. Not as my home. All the there are savages. Aren't We spent an earnest ten es in proving the falsity of elief. At the end of which optimistically, we rested our The grave youth thought a t, then again shook his wer head. "Well, any- he said, "it isn't a Chris- country." A remark which probably prompted by hts of the wellknown but al old lady of the Cumber- whose acquaintance with us figures was limited to a a mysterious God, familiar through his last name ". The doleful New Eng- 's indictment was pronounc- fore the Darwinian tempest down the Blue Grass; now us sophomore, the youth ply condemns the State as Christian. Belief in its ry, however, he will un- edly hold until his death. a diminished degree his t is the verdict of the . Is not Kentucky the land zzled" feudists and defiant hiners; of soft-hatted politi- who recite poetry and tote ; is it not the land of g Night Riders and tobacco- g Methuselahs; is it not West on Main Street? It is. these. But it is not savage: romantic. Therefore let hanised world be grateful mountaineer who—if he raw the faster—slays on cousin in war over a pig generations dead, is not a he is a fact. Yet he is me mountaineer who to a hungry stranger will give rickety bed and more than is scanty corn pone. He spitable, kind, noble, even starvation point. His e arises from the single which masters his ex- —he must not be trod he must be free. His 's kin, he argues, cheated n; they are trespassers up- family's, and thus his ingdom of self; they must nihilated. By no means is ky all mountainous, nor dwellers mountaineers, yet the misty heights of Pine ain on the east to the pping Mississippi on the the creed is one: I will be . The laws that please me obey; the laws that suit me damned. "A Kentuckian only to his God," declaim- ttenden, doomed for aiding ban insurgents, as he faced les of his Spanish execution- that the Kentuckian for- hat the doctrine of "You alone" connotes "Then I'll alone"; certain of his own ousness, he is not content he is transfigured into an d crusader, off for the Willy-nilly, he would am baptism by sprinkling, m by immersion, or what- he momentary credo, down wnsman's throat, with re- as ramrod. Intense, pas- e, pious, his emotions are stirred, and the unschooled elistic parson, with his ads of literal blood, fire, rimstone, can whip him in- s, if not of violence, of ous stupidity. Such are blackfrocked clerics who make of Kentucky a virgin ld for the Ku Klux Klan nuggets lying beside every o plant—were it not for one a Kentuckian revels in a but it must be a fair fight. glossy laurel these rustic men almost won; the law hibit the teaching of evolu- a law the bare mention of should cause the giant rees, whose ancestors heard entuckian bitterly assail the sive Alien and Sedition to turn their spiny tops he sun. The history of the episode is illuminating. A n Kentucky legislator's ter enrolled at the State rsity. The time arrived she returned home. One oon parent and child were rsing. "Father," the girl nced, "what you and mother t me is wrong. All wrong. tudied science in college. isn't any God." And the wept. But mere weeping n, he knew. He decided to and deliver the youth of icky from these lethal educ- who taught that men were tter than monkeys or dogs. with the same hope of heaven. The battalions of the pulpit rallied at his jousting cry. Bryan entered the capital. He addressed the legislature. The Nebraska breath was fire; the silver tongue scattered vitriol. The lower house heeded, with ears acute, and minds on the little church back home, thronged with voters. Enough votes were pledged for a victory. When at the last dramatic moment the thrice-blessed figure of Independence and freethinking rose from the corner where it had been pushed and sat upon: the bill was defeated by one vote. In the Senate, had it not been smothered in committee, the measure would have passed. A fact we confess with shame.

With shame, because the law would have violated every tradition that has brought the State glory. The tradition, for example, of the Kentucky which when still an unweaned, unprotected infant, surrounded by Indians, many times verged on a break from the Union because of Federalist autocracy; the tradition of the Kentucky governor who at the outbreak of the Civil War, when commanded by the Union's military chief to send troops, telegraphed the haughty officer a courteous "Go to," and sent the same valiant message to the Confederates; the tradition of the Kentucky militiamen who in the early conflicts of the nation, disgusted with the campaigns' conduct, told the chiefs their opinions, packed up their kits, and went back to the Blue Grass; the tradition of a Kentucky which, when the decision of the State's highest court did not satisfy the people, abolished the court. After all the anti-Darwin bill was defeated and tradition saved. Let hosannas ring!

High up in the Cumberlands where men live in the log houses their forefathers chopped from the shadowy forests, where there are no doctors in a county, no automobiles, no railroads, no telephones, there reigns liberty unfettered—and systematic scorn for law. It is moonshiners' paradise. Back from the creek bottom serving as a highway sits Steve Miracle, rifle at his side. In his pigmy clearing, deserted except for a hissing rattler, or a "blowin'" viper, he watches stocially as the mountain "dew" drips from the rusted still into the jug below. Maybe, if Steve isn't conscientipus, he adds a bit of alkali. Certainly the gun is there. Kept handy, too. Et's his liquor, ain't et? His corn, his still, by God, it's all his'n. What right's them folks up in Frankfort or way out East to say he cain't make liquor of he wants to? Let a dam revenuer come aroun! He'll show 'em, by God.

The Kentucky mountaineer shoots first and thinks afterward. In a county whose voting population was eleven hundred, three years saw twenty fatal shootings and sixteen woundings. No conviction followed. Amazingly trivial are the causes of this deadly gun play. A farmer kicks his neighbor's dog. A father gives his intoxicated son an unwelcome order—orders are not popular in the mountains. One ingenious highland merchant after a quarrel, knowing his life to be in danger, constructed a stockade the entire distance from his house to his store. He died from a bullet nevertheless. The statute-books denounce gun-toting: the law is futile as a sun parlor in Mammoth Cave. In this year of grace nineteen hundred twenty three, of subways, radio, and chewing gum, every man taking the oath of office in Kentucky must swear he has neither as principal nor second participated in a duel! When the last constitutional convention assembled in 1890 obsolete enactments came up for repeal. The dueling law was retained; the legislators believed revocation would be dangerous. More than once has a judge rendered a decision and afterwards affirmed it with his life. The vigorous every man in the mountains," promises a son of Clay County, wistful for the legislature. While what more could be asked of man than this: "I will make the people of our county a good, sober sheriff?"

Along the river valleys, where time is marked by the coming of the show-boat, or on the rolling plains where the clock is the county fair, the buying of ballots is a commerce probably far rarer than in the Northern States stretching up from the clayey Ohio, with their Cincinnatis, their Terre Hautes, their Chicagos. In the Republican mountains, however, where there are few to see and none to tell, the ballot merchant—so say the Democrats—disdains retail barter, and opens his shop for the wholesale trade. The clientele is that benumbed caste, supposedly the progeny of criminals who fled from England; their slogan, "A vote for a dollar." In a plateau county, so insistent became the cry for greenbacks a few days before election, the tiny bank serving the community was drained, and compelled to telegraph the Sub-Treasury for a new supply.

In the Goebel assassination mountain political fury attained its height; the case is a twentieth-century tragedy of two cities begun with death in a duel and ended with murder. . . . William Goebel is State Senator from Covington in the lowlands. The commoner hails him as a liberator; corporations denounce him as a self-seeking despot. . . . The Senator writes a political article attacking Colonel John Sandford, an officer of a Covington bank. . . . The two men meet at the bank's entrance. . . . Both draw, both fire. . . . Sandford falls, mortally wounded. . . . Goebel is never indicated. . . . Four years pass. . . . The Senator is now Democratic candidate for governor. . . . The returns show the Republicans to be elected by 2,283 votes. . . . The verdict is accepted, then contested on a charge of intimidation and fraud in the mountains. . . . The legislative committee assembles at Frankfort to hear the contest. . . . Feeling is intense. . . . Nine hundred and sixty armed mountaineers invade the capital "to see justice done" . . . The decision of the contest is about to be announced in Goebel's favor. . . . When Goebel, entering the capitol grounds, is shot to death by a bullet fired from a window in the Secretary of State's private office. . . . Republican leaders are accused, among them the governor whose office Goebel was contesting. . . . It is testified that mountain feudists had agreed "to kill off enough Democrats to make a Republican majority in the legislature." . . . One confesses, some are convicted: to be pardoned.

(Continued on Page 10)

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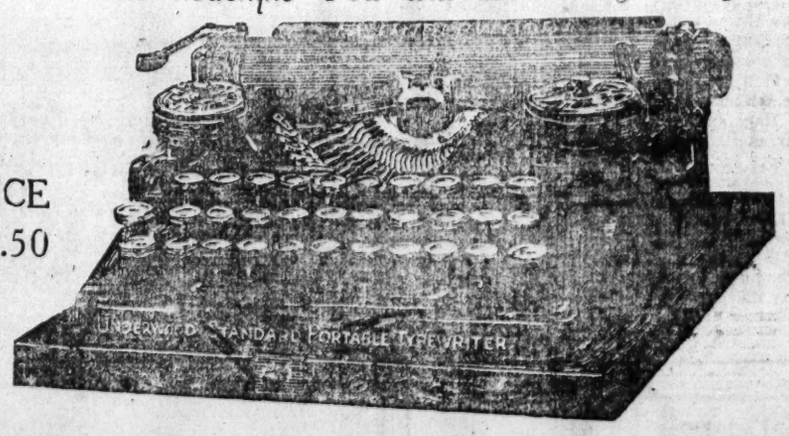

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Hiram Johnson's Opening Gun For Presidency

Hiram Johnson never made a better speech than the one delivered in New York City on July 25 against "foreign entanglements" in general, and the World Court and League of Nations in particular, avers Arthur Brisbane, editorial writer of Mr. Hearst's New York American. This experienced observer maintains, furthermore, that "Republicans will conveniently forget their World Court plea before the California Senator has made half a dozen more speeches, or the Republican party will be knocked on the head politically." But "more significant than the address itself," thinks Mr. Munsey's Republican New York Sun, "is the fact that it indicates the impressions which Mr. Johnson will carry into the next Congress."

Senator Johnson "has been called a good many things, but no one has ever called him a 'stuffed shirt,'" remarks the Manchester Union (Ind. Rep.): "Always an interesting figure in politics, Johnson today is more in the spotlight than ever," declares the Democratic Richmond Times-Dispatch. There was danger of an estrangement between the Senator and President Harding while the "World Court baby" retained its health, notes the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot (Ind. Dem.: "but since it became afflicted with infantile paralysis the threatened row is likely to be composed."

There have been predictions of late that the California Senator would be a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination next year, but the independent Philadelphia Public Ledger believes "the situation must change greatly if he is to be a serious entry in the 1924 Derby." But even if he is not a candidate, Senator Johnson will be able to hold up to the Senate a much more vivid and authoritative picture of European conditions for having been there, it is admitted. And while in his New York City addresses he carefully disclaimed any political motives, "that will not prevent his address being read by politicians," observes the New York Sun. Said the Senator in part:

"You may call the present effort what you will—a league, a conference, an association or a world court—the result, whether intended or not, will be exactly the same. Nobody in Europe cares a rap for the International Court; many care very much whether we get into it. Nobody expects the World Court to solve any real provocative international problem; but many expect, if the United States can be lured into it, the United States is on the way not only to the League of Nations, but to a full participation in European affairs.

"However well intended, it is a dreadful thing to tell our people that the International Court will stop war or that it will have the slightest effect upon wars. The Court means nothing of the sort. It is an utterly futile agency for peace—it can not and it will not prevent wars, and it does not pretend to do so. It has jurisdiction of nothing except what countries may choose to submit to it, and the four great member nations—Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan—have specifically declined to submit to its compulsory jurisdiction.

"Call it Court or what you will, its genesis is the League of Nations. It is part of the machinery of the League. It is the advisory body of the League; its opinions are based upon the prerogatives of the League; the law of the League is in reality the law of the Court; and behind the League, controlling it and directing it, are the chancelleries of Europe, with their secret diplomacy, their selfishness and cupidity and their hideous schemes of exploitation and conquest.

"If we become a part of what is happening abroad, we would be but the dupe or the prey of the one faction or the other. Free, independent, unfettered, by League or association, Court or conference, America can speak and the world will heed."

Senator Johnson's critics, on the other hand, maintain that he did not go to Europe with an open mind, and that he secured only superficial impressions. "Hiram merely went over to supply a new stock of the old mental furniture," says the Pittsburgh Sun (Dem.), and the Republican Springfield Union sees in the great number of public men now studying conditions abroad "evidence of the growing appreciation of the fact that European conditions are of vital concern to us." As the Canton News (Ind. Dem.) puts it:

"The significant feature about all this seems to be that Senator Johnson deliberately went to Europe for a specific purpose and that purpose was not to look at the questions in hand from all view-points. An irreconcilable of his type sees only one side to such matters, and that is his side. But let him say what he pleases. He will find that a new thought has grown up in America since he left and that Americans are not so easily fooled."

Dykeman Now Heads Shriners

Washington, August 15.—Shriners of the world now pay homage to Conrad Victor Dykeman and Brooklyn, New York, he calls home.

He was elected Imperial Potentate of the Shriners for 1923-24 at the recent national conclave in Washington. Shriners from almost every city in the union attended the meeting and the late President Harding delayed the Alaskan trip, from which he was never to return to the capital alive, in order to be present.

Less Wheat Sown In U. S

Washington, August 15.—Reports to the Department of Agriculture, gathered from 25,000 farmers throughout the country, indicate that there will be a reduction of 15-5/10 percent or 7,177,000 acres, in the amount of winter wheat sown this year. The total acreage indicated is 39,200,000 acres, as against 46,379,000 acres sown last fall, of which 39,200,000 acres were harvested. The remainder was abandoned in the field.

The reports indicate that the rye acreage next year will be reduced by 9 percent. The acreage sown last fall was estimated at 5,234,000 acres.

KENTUCKY: Where Men Die Standing

(Continued from Page 9)

later when a Republican chief executive comes into power. . . . One is repeatedly sent as a mountain representative to Congress. . . . In a single aspect the grim decade is not typical; Goebel was slain by an assassin, not by an enemy face to face—Kentuckians abhor cowards who shoot from behind. Another fatal drama, so recent that the trials may not yet be ended, is the "Bloody Election" of Clayhole. In this hamlet, where political control vacillated, gunmen entered the polls, shot promiscuously and mortally, riddled the ballot boxes with bullets, and dumped them into the river nearby.

On the same stage as these tragedies of blood, are rightly, in comic relief, enacted high political comedy and farce. The legislature, less corrupt perhaps than in many other commonwealths, naturally could not exist without its lobbies for drollery and divertisement. Here the jovial entertainers are the Three Murketeers—the coal lobby, the railroad lobby, and the race-track lobby; appearing in their sportive interlude:

All for one. One for all.
Dare he strike one, three on him fall.

No bribes, says Mr. Legislator. Away, Satan, with your bribe! But a drink of whiskey from a friend in a dry country—that's different. So the soft-coal lobbyist must stock his hotel chambers with the mellowest of Scotland's pride, and keep open house for the men who make the laws. There's work to be done! The influence thus erected is said to be tremendous.

Jon, watchmen, machine-tenders ticket-takers, all well paid. Be you envious of such an easy livelihood, or not of employment call upon the king of horses and jockeys, and petition for a place. "Go," commands the monarch "and seek out the political chieftain of your province. Worthies of all, let it be a legislator. Ask him to inscribe for you an indorsement. Return to me then and the post is yours. If ye gain no such indorsement, return not for we are busy, and life is brief."

Thus, indirectly, the politician goes deep into the race king's debt: and debts it is not etiquette for a politician to forget. As another effective expedient, the sovereign places the legislator upon his regal pay roll, at a stipend of fifteen dollars a day with no onerous labor demanded of him.

One unsophisticated, conscientious legislator, apprised of this boon, so goes the story, besought of the king to know his duties. "You see that concrete wall over there?" growled the monarch. "Yep," returned the anxious inquirer. "Well, you're the wall guard," sniffed His Highness "Keep your eye wide open to see that it doesn't walk away."

Always a paradox is the Kentuckian: an ultra-conservative in making laws, he becomes a passionate radical in breaking them. The tenant tobacco farmers, "hill billies" who were ever in debt to the grocer and at the mercy of a tobacco trust which paid as the mind of its buyer varied, decided something must be done. Failing to consult Blackstone, they banded together, agreeing to retain the crops until a life-supporting price was offered. If a neighbor more prosperous, or preferring to play his football game alone, insisted on selling at any figure tendered, he received three or four warnings. If the warnings went unheeded, upon a cloudy night a troop of cavalrymen dashed through his fields and a few moments later tobacco barn and its black leaves were in flames. These incendiaries, haters of trusts, were and are, the "Night Riders." Similarly, when toll-gates along the ragged highways in Campbell County harassed the travelers, and negotiations for purchase appeared never to end, rustic cavaliers galloped down; when the toll-keeper appeared after dawn to collect his levy from every voyager he found the gates backed into splinters. The sale was consummated at once.

Kentucky, the Kingdom of Self. It is a land which has borne or fostered many of the famous: Daniel Boone, Simon Wenton, Henry Clay, Henry Watterson, Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln, the President of the Confederacy and the President of the Union; but always the greatness is of the individual, never of the reflected group. It is the Land Where Anything Might Happen; where judges spit tobacco with grandiloquent attorneys, and one judge opens court with hymns; where school teachers kill wild-cats by lying upon them; where schoolboys whip pedagogues because no holiday is granted to honor the visiting elephant; where a newspaper-contest promoter addressing circular letters in the conventional "My Dear Mrs. Bowsley" is invited upon the street to fight numerous irate husbands for flirting with their wives; where the casual wayfarer is introduced to the college president by the driver of the mail hack. It is a land where love of liberty compensates for grievous imperfections; a land of the lotus which the Kentuckian may leave, but never abandons. This is the State's sin: life is too cheap. Let the Kentuckian barter his revolver for a book, and die in bed.

Lest the Blue Grass inclined vacationer be frightened from his pilgrimage, to the sorrow of commerce chambers, we hasten to add that there are policeman in Kentucky, and spots where the stranger might dwell five years without hearing the sound of a gun.

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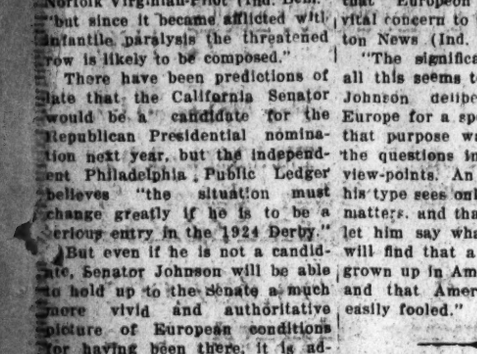

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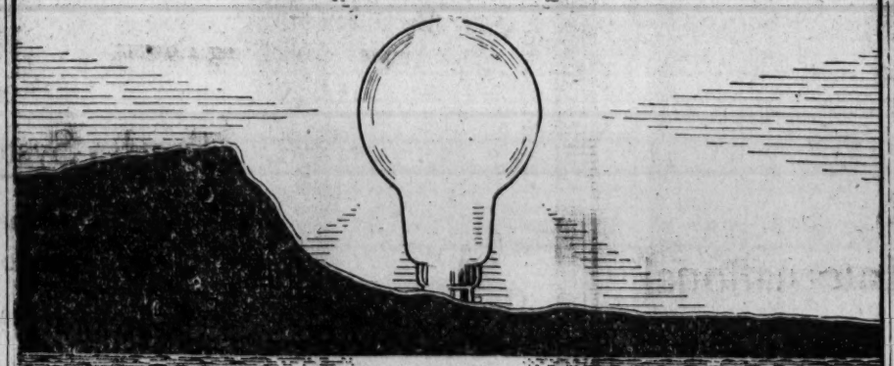
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Mr. Dooley: On Work And Sport

BY FINLEY PETER DUNNE

"A hard time th' rich have injyin' life," said Mr. Dooley.

"I'd thrade with thim," said Mr. Hennessy.

"I wud not," said Mr. Dooley. "'Tis too much like hard wurruk. If I iver got hold iv a little mound iv th' money, divvle th' bit iv hardship would I inflict on mesilf.

"I'd set on a large Turkish sofa an' have dancin' girls dancin' an' a mandolin orchesthree playin' to me. I wudden't move a step without bein' carried. I'd go to bed with th' lark an' get up with th' night watchman.

"If annywan suggested physical exercise to me, I'd give him forty dollars to go away. I'd hire a prize fighter to do me fightin' f'r me, a pedesthreen to dome walkin', a jockey to do me ridin', an' a college pro-fissor to do me thinkin.'

"Here I'd set with a servant fannin' me with osterich feathers lookin' ca'mly out through me stained glass windies on th' rollin' mills, smokin' me good five cint seegar an' rejicin' to know how bad ye mus' be feelin' ivry time ye think iv me hoorded wealth.

"But that ain't th' way it comes out, Hinnissy. Higgins, the millyjonaire, had th' same idee as me whin he was beginnin' to breed money—with a dollar he owned an' a dollar he took fr'm some wan that wasn't there at th' time. While he was hammerin' hoops on a bar'l or dhrivin pegs into a shoe, he'd sweat off his brow whin th' boss wasn't lookin' an' say to himsilf: 'If I iver get it, I'll have a man wheel me around on a chair.'

"But as his stable grows an' he herds large dhroves down to th's bank ivry week, he changes his mind, an' whin he's got enough to injye life, as they say, he finds he's up against it.

"His throubles has just begun. I know in his heart Higgins's ideel iv luxury is enough buck-wheat cakes an' a cozy corner in a Turkish bath, but he can't injye it. He mus' be up an' join.' An' th' on'y things annywan around him is up an' doin' is th' things used to get paid f'r doin' whim he was a young man.

"Arly in th' mornin' Higgins has got to be out exercisin' a horse to keep th' horse in good health.

"Higgins has no business on a horse an' he knows it. He was built an' edycated f'r a cooper an' th' horse don't fit him. Th' nechral way f'r Higgins to ride a horse is to set well aft an' hang on to th' ears.

"But he's toil' wrong an' he's made to set up sthraight an' be a good fellow an' meet th' horse half way. An' if th' horse don't run away with Higgins an' kill him, he's tol,' it's not a good horse an' he ought to sell it. An' mind ye, he pays f'r that though he can't help raymimberin' th' man nex' dure fr'm him used to get tin dollars a week f'r th' same job.

"Whin he was a young man, Higgins knowed a fellow that dhruv four horses f'r a brewery. They paid him well, but he hated his job. He used to come in at night an' wish his parents had made him a cooper, an' Higgins pittied him, knowin' he cudden't get out a life insurance policy an' his wife was scared to death all th' time.

"Now that Higgins has got th' money, he's took th' brewery man's job with worse horses an' him barred fr'm dhrivin' with more thin wan hand.

"An' does he get annything f'r it? On th' conth'ry, Hinnissy, it sets him back a large forchune. An' he says he's havin' a good time an' if th' brewery man come along an' felt sorry f'r him, Higgins wudden't exactly know why.

"Higgins has to sail a yacht raymimberin' how he despised th' Swede sailors that used to loaf in th' saloon near his house durin' th' winter; he has to run an autymobill, which is th' same thing as dhrivin 'a throlley car on a windy day without pay; he has to play golf, which is th' same thing as bein' a letther-carryer without a dacint uniform; he has to play tennis, which is another wurrud f'r batin' a carpet; he has to race horses, which is the same think as bein' a bookmaker with th' chances again ye; he has to go abroad, which is th' same thing as bein' an immigrant; he has to set up late, which is th' same thing as bein' dhrug clerk, an' he has to play cards with a man that knows how, which is th' same thing as bein a sucker.

"He takes his good times hard, Hinnissy. A rich man at spoort is a kind iv non-unison laborer. He don't get wages f'r it an' he don't dhrive as well as a milkman, ride as well as a stable-boy, shoot as well as a polisman, or motor as well as th' man that runs th' steam-roller.

"It's a tough life. They'se no rest f'r th' rich an' weary. We'll be readin' in th' pa-apers wan iv these days:

"'Alonzo Higgins, th' runner up in las' year's champeenship, showed gr-reat improvement in this year's brick layin' tournymint at Newport, an' won handily with about tin square feet to spare. He was nobly assisted by Regynald Van Stinyvant, who acted as his hod carryer an' displayed all th' agility which won him so much applause arlier in th' year!'

"'Th' Pickaways carried off all th' honors in th' sewer-diggin' contest yesterdah, defatin' th' Spadewells be five holes to wan. Th' shovel wurruk iv Cassidy th' banker was spicially noticeable. Th' colors iv th' Pickaways was red flannel undhershirts an' dark brown trousers."

"'Raycreations iv rich men: Jawn D. Rockefeller an' Charles M. Schwab ar-re to have a five days' shinglin' contest at Narragansett Pier. Edsel Ford is thrainin' f'r th' autumn plumbin' jimkanny. Mitchigan Avanoo is tore up fr'm Van Bureau Sthreet to th' Belt Line in priparation f'r th' rontest in sthreet layin' between mimbers iv th' Assocyation iv More-Thin-Rich Spoorts. Th' sledge teams is completed but a few good tampers an' wather men is needed.'

"An' why nt, Hinnissy? If 'tis fun to wurruk, why not do some raie whrruk? If 'tis spoort to run an autymobill, why not run a locymotive? If dhrivin' a horse in a cart is a game, why not dhribe a delivery wagon an' carry things around?

"Sure, I s'pose th' raison a rich man can't undherstand why wages shud go higher is because th' rich can't see annybody shud be paid f'r annything so amusin' as wur-ruk. I bet ye Higgins is wondherin' at this moment why he was paid so much f'r puttin' rings around a bar'l.

"No, sir, what's a rich man's raycreation is a poor man's wurruk. Th' poor ar-re th' on'y people that know how to injye wealth. Me idee iv settin' things sthraight is to have th' rich who wurruk because they like it do th' wurruk f'r th' poor who wud rather rest.

"I'll be happy th' day I see wan iv th' Hankerbilts pushin' ye'er little go-cart up th' platform while ye set in th' shade iv a three an' cheer him on his way. I'm sure he'd do it if ye called it a spoort an' tol' him th' first man to th' dump wud be entitled to do it over again against sthronger men nex' week. Wud ye give him a tin cup that he cud put his name on? Wud ye, Hinnisay? I'm sure yo wud."

"Why do they do it?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"I dinnaw," said Mr. Dooley, "onless it is that th' wan great object iv ivry man's life is to get tired enough to sleep. Ivrythin' seems to be some kind iv wurruk. Wurruk is wurruk if ye're paid to do it an' it's pleasure if ye pay to be allowed to do it."

Finger Prints Of Dead As Identification Urged

Des Moines, August 15.—A. J. Rence, president of the international association for identification told the ninth annual convention of the association today that 50,000 persons are buried annually in unmarked graves in the United States because there is no means to identify them. Rence favors taking everybody's finger prints as a means for their protection.

Chinese Students In America

Word has been received from Seattle, reporting an interview which Mr. Wu Tsai-min, former Commissioner of Education of Kwangsi Province, had with the President of the Washington State University. Mr. Wu was introduced to the University President by two of the Chinese students attending the University.

In the interview, Mr. Wu asked the University President's opinion in regard to (1) the mapping out of a suitable career in life for the common school graduates; (2) the advantages and disadvantages of co-education; and (3) the advantages and disadvantages of introducing religion into the public schools.

In answer to the first question the President declared that not only in China but in other countries as well, the educationalists are perplexed in their attempt to find a solution of the question. Common education and specialised training are equally important. Without specialised training, a student though possessing a common education will experience difficulties in his life work. The financial standing of each student is another factor that has to be taken into account.

Replying to the second question, the peculiar custom of a country has to be reckoned with. In America where girls and boys mingle freely with each other in their childhood days, co-education is without dangers. In a country where the custom is otherwise and the environmnt is different, the introduction of co-education should be carefully studied and modified if necessary, before putting into practice.

The President's answer to the third question does not seem to favor the introduction of religion into the public schools, for the reason that there are too many religious sects and its elimination from the school curriculum will help to avoid unpleasant misunderstandings.

Mr. Wu then asked about the good and bad points of the Chinese students in the American universities. The President replied that he had found the Chinese students very studious, law abiding and their record in the different universities is enviable. The only trouble with them is their desire to become Americanised. While America has many good points, she is not without the bad ones. In fact China has in education and in her civilisation many good qualities which America does not possess. It is wrong to comdemn everything in China as bad. It is foolish to introduce American ideas and methods and custom into China without paying any attention to their adaptability there. In industrial enterprises, many of the returned students in China attempt to follow exactly the American methods and come to grief as a result. The President's advice is that only the good points of the Americans should be copied and introduced, and even that should be done with care.

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1908	368,632	3,819,500
1910	680,954	6,735,190
1912	1,675,619	16,687,503
1914	2,391,461	23,901,821
1916	3,027,944	25,322,234
1918	4,131,518	34,867,688
1920	5,809,869	46,101,538
1922	7,796,799	51,665,266

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Weather

Rather fine weather with still some showers the depression is almost stationary to the East of our coasts. The typhoon will cross central nippon East-North-Eastward moderate cyclonic circulation between our coasts. Kuisiu and the Loochoos.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon; Lesson: Zeph. 4, 1 Cor. xiii; Psalm 75; Anthem: "Yea, though I walk," Sullivan; Hymns 37, 265, 290; Preacher: Rev. W. J. Wallace, M.A. 11.45 a.m. Holy Communion. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Psalm 77; Lessons: Zeph. iii; Matthew. xxi, 23-end; Hymns 207, 535, 27; Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M.A.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, Sermon in English. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

Union Church, Shanghai.—10.30 a.m. Preacher: Dr. H. T. Hodgkin; Chant Te Deum; Hymns 222, 204, 377, 410. 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. D. MacGillivray, D.D.; Chant Magnificat; Hymns 523, 113, 306, 601.

All Saints' Church 423 Rue Lafeyette, (corner of Rue Chapsal), 9.30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon; Preacher; Rev. C. F. McRae, B.D.

Community Church.—11 a.m. Columbia Country Club, 30 Route Doumer, take Zikawei car No. 2 and get off at Route Doumer. The choir will sing an anthem. Preacher, the Rev. Clifford M. Drury, on the text 1 John, 4.19 on "Reflexions." 5 p.m. Song Service in the gymnasium of the new Navy Y.M.C.A., corner Hongkong and Szechuen Roads. Sermon by pastor from the text Psalm 121.1 on "A Period or a Question Mark." Special music number.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical) corner of Range and Chapoo Roads. The Services will be conducted as follows:—11 a.m. by Rev. T. Thomas of the C.M.S., Taichow. 6 p.m., Rev. J. A. Heal.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Christ Jesus." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

Society of Friends (Quakers) Shanghai.—A meeting for worship will be held tomorrow at 5 p.m. at No. 12 Jinkee Road, second flat.

United Gospel Mission.—A Gospel Meeting is held every Sunday, 6.15—7.15 p.m., in the China Inland Mission Hall, kindly lent for the purpose. Bright congregational singing starting at 6.00 p.m.

Some Russo-Chinese Questions

BY DAVID GAMUT

THE PROBLEM OF MONGOLIA: The Mongol In The Ascendant

The role that the Mongols have played in history is today not appreciated as it should be. Tamerlane is a name recorded in even the elementary text books of universal history and Chenghis Khan, Kuolai Khan and their hosts, it is true, are somewhat vaguely known to have been great rulers and warriors, but the greatness of their empire and their sway is far from being fully realised. The great historical Mongol period practically begins with Chenghis Khan, whose father probably first asserted his independence of Chinese rule at a time when he held sway only over some 40,000 tents; and yet within twenty years of that time had been built up the widest empire the world has ever seen, the territory which he and his sons conquered stretching from the Yellow Sea to the Crimea, and embracing lands or tribes wrung from the rule of Chinese, Tanguts, Afghans, Persians and Turks. At the death of Chenghis Khan his lands were divided among his sons. Ogatai, who was the invader of Europe, ruled over the tribes of Zungaria. Tulai ruled over the clans of Mongolia, and his son, Kublai Khan, invaded China and founded the Yuan dynasty. To the Persian branch of Tulai's house, fell the Ilkhans of Persia. To Jugi fell the Turkish tribes, the direct ancestors of the Turks who still inhabit the high lands of central Asia and give names to Russian and Chinese Turkestan. To Jagatai and his line fell Trans-Oxians.

A sober historian, Matthew Paris, thus writes of the Mongols as they appeared in the eyes of Europe in the middle of the thirteenth century:

"That the joys of men be not enduring nor worldly happiness be not long lasting without lamentations, in this same year (1240) a detestable native of Satan, to wit, the countless army of Tartars, broke loose from its mountain-environed home. Swarming like locusts over the face of the earth, they have wrought terrible devastation to the eastern parts of Europe, laying it waste with fire and carnage.

"They are inhuman and beastly, rather monsters than men, thirsting for and drinking blood, tearing and devoring the flesh of dogs and men, dressed in ox-hides, armed with plates of iron, short and stout, thick-set, strong, invincible, indefatigable, their backs unprotected, their breasts covered with armor; drinking with delight the pure blood of their blooks, with big strong horses, which eat branches and even trees, and which they have to mount by the help of three steps on account of the shortness of their thighs. They are without human laws, know no comforts, are more ferocious than lions or bears. . . . They spare neither sex nor age nor condition. They know no other language than their own, which no one else knows; for until now there has been no access to them, nor did they themselves go forth from their own country; so that there could be no knowledge of their customs or persons through the common intercourse of men. They wander about with their flocks and their wives, who are taught to fight like men. They came with the swiftness of lightning to the confires of Christendom-ravaging and slaughtering, striking every one with terrior and incomparable horror.

"Such wild terror spread through Europe in advance of the Tartars and the threatening danger was taken so seriously that the Danish fishermen dared not put to sea for fear of the Mongols! It was the same in the East as in the West. One Chinese historian exclaims: "Since the commencement of the world no nation has been as powerful as the Mongols are at present. They annihilate empires as one tears up grass." So widespread and all pervading was the terror of the Mongol that we find the Emperor Frederik II appealing to all the princes of Christendom for help in the struggle against the Mongols. His appeal was addressed to "Germany, argent in battle; France, who nurses in her bosom an intrepid soldiery; warlike Spain; England, powerful by its warriors and its ships; Crete, Sicily, savage Hibernia, frozen Norway." A less terrific but no less significant proof of the pride and power of the Mongols is to be found in Carpini's account of the splendor of the scene on the election of the Grand Khan after the death of Chenghis; and the Abbe Huc, after remarking that this convocation had set in motion all the Tartar princes of Asia so that all the roads from all parts of the continent, leading to the center of Tartary, were thronged with travellers, enumerates all the princes of the blood that came with their military escorts, the governors of the Mongol possessions in China, the governors-general of Persia, of Turkestan and of Trans-Oxiana, the Grand-Duke of Russia, two contending princes of Georgia, ambassadors from the Khalif of Baghdad, all bringing magnificent offerings and rivalling one another in the richess and pomp of their ages. "The merchants of Persia, India and China flocked thither in great numbers with the more precious productions of the various countries of the East." The Imperial tent of the Grand Khan was crimson and gold and had been made in China. On the circular divan was raised a throne of ivory, elaborately carved and enriched with gold and precious stones, and "it was a marvel to see the great quantity of presents given to the Khan by ambassadors; silks, samits, purples, balakins, silk girdles worked in gold, splendid furs, and other things." Here also it was that a kind of umbrella or awning that is carried over the Emperor's head was presented to him, and "it was all covered over with precious stones." This took place at the Court of the Khan in Northern Mongolia, in the wild nomad's land, where these same Mongols had, but a short tir before, pastured their flocks in comparative poverty.

With the supremacy of Kublai Khan came the transfer of the Mongol capital from Karakorum to that lordly city Peking, and the Peking of today remains a permanent witness of his magnificent conceptions, as does the northern half of the Grand Canal. The Yuan dynasty in China "displayed great magnificence and culture and was hospitable to foreigners (as the pages of Marco Polo amply testify) but was never popular with the Chinese," in spite of the fact that it attempted to conciliate them, was tolerant of all religious faiths except Taoism, and re-established the Hanlin Academy and the official examinations. The decline of the Mongol power in China is one of the tragedies of history, a decline as absolute as their rise to power had been rapid. Within a few years an adventurer named Chu had established the Ming Dynasty and had become its first Emperor, Hung Wu. Possessing almost to the end of their struggle with the numerous champions of Chinese liberty the finest armies in the country their own divisions and incapacity as rulers prevented the decendants of Kublai Khan turning this superiority to their own advantage. Not one of them was capable of reviving Kublai Khan's glories. They also shewed by their indifference to the growing power of Chu an inability to realise the situation, which alone convicts them of grave shortsightedness. Whilst a formidable military power was being formed at their very doors they remained inactive or, still worse, further enfeebled themselves by indulging in personal rivalries and petty ambitions. This last page of the Mongol power in China was unworthy of its preceding chapters. At the very moment when the conqueror was being vanquished by the conquered, the great Timor, descendant in the sixth degree of Chenghis, was about to begin in Western Asia that marvelous career of triumph which emulated, if it could not surpass, that of the greatest of the Mongols. This fact makes it clear that the old Mongol spirit was not yet extinct, but it had certainly departed from that section of the family that had established itself in China.

F. E. T.

The Bandit Problem

There are many problems in China, at present, and it is interesting to note how these are handled by the experts who write in the home newspapers. The greatest of all is how the country is to be extricated from its present mess and peace restored throughout its borders. Many plans are suggested by the arm-chair philosophers but all of them are open to grave objections.

The first and simplest plan, which the Chinese themselves favor and which those who pose as their special friends urge, is to leave China alone and she will work out her own salvation. But the trouble is that while China is working out salvation, destruction is at the same time being served out to the foreigners in the country and to their interests—surely these have the right to look after their own salvation also.

The next plan is for foreigners to help in introducing and supporting a really reliable Government which will efficiently control the whole country. The difficulty here is to find such a Government, and to secure that it did not come to grief before it had time to grow its whiskers. Further, the fact that if foreigners were known to be behind any Chinese Government this would ensure its speedy rejection, unless the said foreigners had armies at their disposal and the will to use them.

Another plan is to get rid of the Tuchuns and their forces, so that the country may once more come under the rule of the civil authorities. But who is going to dismiss the Tuchuns, and by what means can it be done? All the power is in their hands and they are not likely to consent to their own extinction. Further, they occupy positions which must be filled by some one, and if it were possible to send the present lot about their business the men who succeeded them would act exactly as they do. Hence why bother?

Still another plan, which Sir John Jordan favors, is to submit the problem to a Conference of the leaders of the various warring parties, with a number of foreign representatives present as advisors, after which whatever is decided at the Conference could be carried through. But could it? It is taken for granted that all these leaders are chiefly concerned for the welfare of their country, and would therefore be prepared to loyally carry out the proposals that might be adopted. Unfortunately the fact is they are all out to look after their own personal interests, and are quite indifferent as to what may happen to the country. Troubled waters suit best for their fishing, and they will continue to carry on as before unless suppressed by the strong hand. Only a foreign strong hand could do it, and who will provide it?

But the bandit problem is what we are interested in at present, and that, not so much as to how bandits might be suppressed, as to find some reason why the authorities in power at present persistently refuse to make any real effort towards putting them out of action. The Tuchuns have at their disposal the means to do it, for what they possess in abundance is money and soldiers. Yet in every province it is the same story. Bandits may be denounced, but they are never suppressed, and never brought to book for their evil deeds: They are treated as if sacrosant, like Peter Wood's pig. If anyone can throw light on this extraordinary phenomenon we would be glad to hear from him.

Peter was a missionary friend of ours in the early days who was located at Ichang. There were no foreign houses there then so he had to rent a native house, and was immensely delighted when one of the neighbors came with congratulations and the present of a small pig. He thought the Gospel would triumph in no time amongst a people who showed themselves to be so friendly. He built a stye for the present and fed it carefully till it grew to be a noble pig, and then he thought he would turn it into pork. He sent for the butcher who took one look at the pig and made off. Others were sent for but no one would kill that pig, so he finally did it himself. By this time he had learned it was a joss pig because it had been littered with three toes on each heel, and the only thing which might be done with it was to take it to a temple where they received such animals and pay for the keep as long as it lived. The neighbor had adopted the cheaper plan of passing the pig on to Peter.

In a similar way the bandits must be regarded as sacred. When the soldiers attack them it is not with the view of finishing them off once for all, but of passing them on. If they can get them hunted into the next district, or over the border into the next province, they regard their duty as accomplished and return to camp. Should it become really necessary to dispose of them then their keep for life is provided for, and the simplest way of doing this is to take the bandits into the army where, if they do not get the pay that was promised them, they are at liberty to help themselves. We have never heard that sanctity was claimed as attaching to bandits, for as children of the Devil they have no equals, but there must be some reason for this mode of procedure which is a new thing in Chinese history. What can it be?

There is one man who could tell if he would, and that is Marshal Wu Pei-fu. His word is supreme in several bandit infested provinces, including ours of Hupeh. Our Tuchun is a mere automaton who never makes a move save as Wu Pei-fu pulls the strings. When new taxes are imposed, including the latest one on cigarettes; when private land is confiscated; when leading citizens are to be seized and squeezed; when a criminal is to be tried for an outrage on foreigners, all is done according to orders from Loyang. Be the affair great or small, nothing escapes the attention of Wu Pei-fu, and yet he has never sent any orders about bandit suppression. What can he want the bandits for?

We would venture on one guess. In the riots of the early nineties the finally admitted object was to make the country too hot for foreigners to live in. Boxerism was launched in 1900 with the same object in view, and although we are constantly being told there is no smack of boxerism about the bandit movement we are getting suspicious—"the lady doth protest too much, methinks." In any case, let the movement go on and the result then aimed at is what will be produced now—as far as the missionary section of the community is concerned—whether so designed or not.—Central China Post.

Christian Nations Urged To "Try Christianity"

KINGS, dictators, presidents and premiers—rulers of fifty-seven nations—are besought by a conference of 2,000 "plain people" to try Christianity as a means against war. Every other agency known to man has been put to the test, and failure has marked them all. War splotches nearly every page of history, and, as if the ruin of the "war to end war" were not sufficient for generations to come, every footfall in Europe today sounds to qualified observers like the rumble of another approaching battle. While the drill, as many regard it, is on, the International Conference on Christian Citizenship, a gathering of delegates from all parts of the United States and scores of foreign countries lately held at Winona Lake, Indiana, appeals to the heads of their governments to try Christianity, which George Bernard Shaw says has never yet been tried. The appeal was sent by cable to the European crowned heads and chief executives, and by mail to the others. The suggestion, remarks the Troy Record, "is a singularly wise one, especially in view of the fact that every other known method has failed." In spite of the League of Nations and the World Court and the Washington Armament Limitation Conference, we are told, there is no assurance that war is a horror of the past. "On the contrary, Europe is filled with rankling vindication and irritating and dangerous prejudices, jealousies and ambitions. Observers of the European situation declare that more causes for war exist in Europe today than existed in 1914, when Germany launched its premeditated drive into Belgium." But there is no need for despair. The world has made some gratifying progress. It is in an anti-war frame of mind. "It hopes against hope that a World Court may be influential in preserving peace; it trusts that armament limitation will not be a futile spasm born of the sorrows of a world war. Perhaps out of these efforts will come a more extensive and real application of the Christian spirit in international dealings."

Yet there is still ample room for fear. "Humanity is staggered by the possibilities of another war," recites the Winona conference. None of the recent high hopes has been realised. "Men hate each other as intensely as ever. Chaos reigns in every human relationship. Economic and political conditions have sunk to low levels." Now "the time has come to try Christianity. It has never failed in any field when given a fair chance." It is incumbent on every nation, we are told, to contribute toward a peaceful solution of all difficulties. To this desired end—

"The nations of the world must depart from selfish individualism and human isolation. They should make in creating new standards which are based upon the teachings of Jesus.

"It should be recognised that nations are accountable to the same Christian principles as those which pertain to all Christian men and women as individuals. There is no double standard or morality and ethics—one for men and another for nations. . . .

"We believe that the divine right of sovereignty and civil authority is vested in the nation and that the nation is an intelligent moral entity which God holds responsible for the use of sovereignty and authority which He has vested in it.

"We believe that God's judgment can be averted only by national repentance for sin and national obedience to the laws of love and brotherhood and fair play, as taught by Jesus, and that such obedience will bring peace to the world and restoration of prosperity and happiness to all people."

What a significant confession it is, observes The Christian Science Monitor, that "the time has come to try Christianity" in the effort to solve "what heretofore has been regarded as an unsolvable problem. For nineteen centuries the answer to humanity's pitiful appeal has been available. Yet the struggle has continued, intermittently, perhaps, in the vain hope that by some self-chosen process the millennium of peace might be discovered." Now that all people are convinced of the futility of armed conflict and with the assurance that every conflict must be more destructive than its predecessor, "it is indeed time to 'try Christianity.'" But how is that to be done? inquires the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "How is Christianity to be 'tried' as a means to the maintenance of peace?" As The Globe-Democrat believes:

"The only way that Christianity can be tried in this matter is by the application to international relations of those principles of

(Continued on Page 15)

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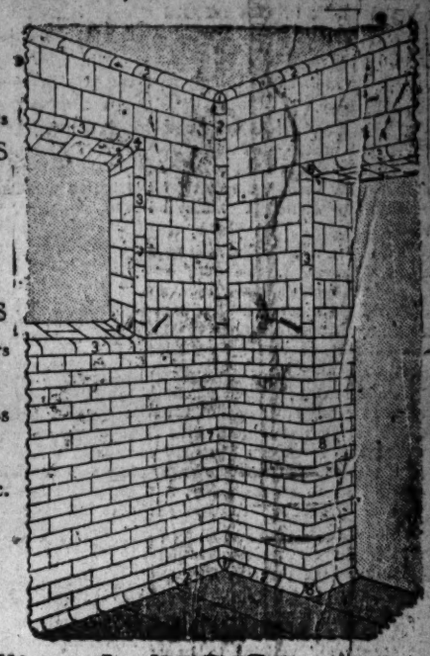
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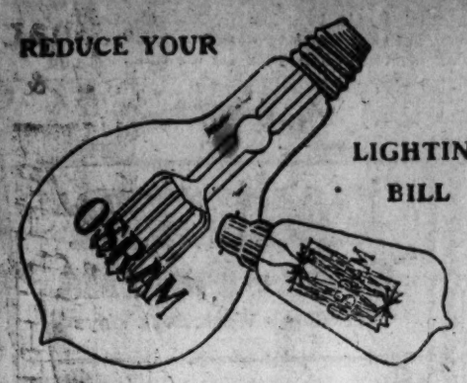

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Odd Foreign Drinks

These are described by Paul Popenoe in Good Health (Battle Creek, Mich.). Every country, begins Mr. Popenoe, has its own characteristic beverages, and the total number doubtless runs up into the thousands. One with which travelers around the Mediterranean become familiar is a tea made of the flowers of the linden or lime tree, which can be had in cafes in southern Spain, southern France, Algeria and elsewhere. This very mild beverage furnishes an agreeable way of taking some flavored hot water with sugar and cream, at tea-time. He goes on:

"Another afternoon-tea substitute is mate, the so-called Paraguay tea, which can be bought in many groceries in the United States. From time to time some company endeavors, by means of an advertising campaign, to create a market for this article—the dried leaves of a shrub related to the holly. These attempts seem to have failed, neither the flavor nor the after-effects of the beverage appealing to most tastes. In South America a very hot infusion is made and imbibed through a silver pipe. This beverage is probably fully as injurious as ordinary tea.

"The Arabs are, of course, known as coffee-drinkers, but they have numerous beverages that are less injurious. One of these, which was served to me in eastern Arabia as an afternoon refreshment, was nothing but an infusion of cinnamon considerably sweetened. I found the same thing in a worse form in the Sahara, where on one bitterly cold morning an individual appeared in the bazaar with what looked like a five-gallon kerosene can, and a few cups. My curiosity led me to gamble a penny on the contents of his can, which he said was 'kohnjalan;' it proved to be a cinnamon infusion, not only steaming hot but so loaded with red pepper that I was unable to swallow a single mouthful. But many of the Arabs drank it eagerly to warm themselves up: it would, indeed, have thawed a snowman.

"Hot-weather drinks are more palatable. One of great antiquity in the Orient consists of fresh dates macerated in either water or milk, and allowed to stand overnight. Pliny describes this nearly 1900 years ago, and it was a favorite of the prophet Mohammed, who made its use lawful because it was not alcoholic. It is, however, highly insipid to Occidental tastes. When allowed to stand for a few days in warm weather, especially in the unclean vessels used in its manufacture, it quickly becomes alcoholic. But as no definite time can be designated when it passes from the class of temperate drinks to that of illicit beverages, the unscrupulous Arab lets it stand as long as he pleases, and yet comforts his conscience with the thought that it is a permissible beverage.

"In communities that boast ice-plants, sherbets and ice-creams are nowadays favorites of the Arabs during the summer. In Syria these frozen dainties go under the name of 'buzeh,' a Turkish word which the English language has borrowed and degraded to 'booze.'

"Some of the drinks made by the Arabs from fresh fruit syrups are excellent, but the advance of civilisation is destroying their taste in this regard. In the cities they tend to patronise 'soda pop,' put up with anilin flavors and colors by some local bottler of unsanitary propensities.

"From the sap of the palm, which flows copiously in the spring, the Arabs also derive a beverage which tastes much like the milk of a fresh, green coconut. The latter is a wide-spread and popular drink in the tropics, and an excellent one. It has the advantage of being sanitary, provided the drinker buys a coconut, cuts off the top himself, and drinks from the shell, as is usually the case.

"Camel's milk is the staple beverage of nomad Arabs. It is said to be slightly intoxicating in large quantities, but I do not know the basis for this statement. In the spring when the camels are fresh, the Arab women let the surplus milk sour, then separate the whey, leaving the curds like cottage cheese or schmierkase. This is then made up in balls and dried in the sun, after which it will keep indefinitely, is easy to carry or store, and when wanted has only to be dissolved in water.

"Cow's milk might not be thought of as an exotic beverage, yet it is more popular as a refreshment or afternoon 'pick-me-up' in some other countries than in America. In Japan it is truly an exotic beverage, for until recently there were no cows in Japan. David Fairchild tells how, on an early trip to the kingdom, he met an old gentleman who was religiously drinking a little cow's milk each day, and trying to acquire the taste for it. The Japanese were in that period eager to acquire the Occidental secrets of success. The Occidental nations drank cow's milk; they had advance civilisation; therefore—so the reasoning ran—the Japanese should also learn to drink cow's milk in order to be civilised. Hence the old Samurai, with a wry face, was doing his best to become a milk imbiber."

NEW GEMS by O. HENRY

A Treasure-Trove of Humor From His Newly Discovered Newspaper Writings

A GUARDED SECRET

IT is time to call a halt upon those who persistently circulate the alleged joke that a woman cannot keep a secret. No baser ingratitude has been shown by man toward the fair sex than the promulgation of this false report. When-

ever a would-be humorous man makes use of this antiquated chestnut which his fellow men feel in duty bound to applaud, the face of the woman takes on a strange, inscrutable, pitying smile that few men ever read.

The truth is that it is only woman who can keep a secret. Only a divine intelligence can understand the marvelous power with which ninety-nine married women out of a hundred successfully hide from the rest of the world the secret that they have bound themselves to something unworthy of the pure and sacrificing love they have given them. She may whisper to her neighbor that Mrs. Jones has turned her old silk dress twice, but if she has in her breast anything affecting those she loves, the gods themselves could not drag it from her.

Weak man looks into the wine cup and behold, he babbles his innermost thoughts to any gaping bystander; woman can babble of the weather, and gaze with infantine eyes into the orbs of the wiliest diplomat while holding easily in her breast the heaviest secrets of state.

Adam was the original blab; the first tell-tale, and we are not proud of him. With the dreamy appealing eyes of Eve upon him—she who was created for his comfort and pleasure—even as she stood by his side, loving, and fresh and fair as a spring moon the wretched cad said, "The woman gave me and I did eat." This reprehensible act in our distinguished forefather cannot be excused by any gentleman who knows what is due to a lady.

Adam's conduct would have caused his name to be stricken from the list of every decent club in the country. And since that day, woman has stood by man, faithful, true, and ready to give up all for his sake. She hides his puny peccadilloes from the world, she glosses over his wretched misdemeanors, and she keeps silent when a word would pierce his inflated greatness, and leave him a shriveled and shrunken rag.

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The Temperature To Live In

BY GARRETT P. SERVISS

The New York State commission on ventilation has hit upon a very happy mean in recommending a temperature not exceeding 68 degrees as the most healthful and invigorating for inhabited rooms. There are many cases in which even a few degrees lower than that would be an improvement. The great difficulty is in adjusting the inside to the outside temperature in the widely divergent seasons. Possibly this is easier in Winter than in Summer, because in cold weather one can meet the outside conditions by putting on extra clothing, while in hot weather garments for indoor and outdoor wear are of about equal weight.

You can protect your body against loss of its own heat far more easily than you can guard it against excess of heat coming from without.

White clothing forms a shield against external heat. Mark Twain's idea of wearing only white both Summer and Winter was wrong, except from the viewpoint of personal picturesqueness and distinction. During Summer the great humorist, with his pure white suit, was arrayed in shining armor against the javelins of the sun; but when he persisted in wearing all white in Winter he shielded off heat in which the bodily furnace might have found a welcome auxiliary.

As the hot season goes on it is well to take thought in advance about the best means of keeping as cool and comfortable as possible. It is a great pity that fashion is allowed to have any control whatever over this matter. Years ago it was quite a general custom for men as well as women to carry white or gray sunshades or "sun umbrellas," in July and August.

Unquestionably it was a good thing to do. But of late a man carrying a sunshade excites grins and gibes among the unthinking and submissive subjects of fashion and convention, who are the great majority. The carrying of umbrellas in the hottest months ought to become a settled custom. So, too, the wearing of white or light-gray hats, and of white or light-colored clothes.

"In man the automatic adjustment of heat loss to heat production is very imperfect," says Dr. E. G. Martin.

That being so, man ought to take extra pains to supply by his personal intelligence what nature has failed to give to his race as a whole. His average internal or bodily temperature is about 98½ degrees, and a variation of as little as eight degrees in either direction is perilous. Yet, by virtue of his universal distribution through all the climates of the globe and the defiance which many of his occupations offer to the natural laws that govern health, he is peculiarly subject to temperature changes and in need of protection against their consequences. This protection he must furnish for himself and he is entirely capable of furnishing it when he does not hamper his brains by his foolishness.

The problem of temperature adjustment in Summer, as in Winter, presents itself in two aspects—one indoor, the other outdoor. In both cases clothing plays a similar role. The general object of Summer clothing is to prevent the accumulation of heat and to facilitate evaporation of moisture from the skin, for evaporation produces coolness. At all times the clothing must furnish protection against sudden changes of temperature and drafts.

Now woolen garments serve well the Winter requirements, while cotton or linen ones serve equally well for Summer. But, a word of caution is needed with regard to the danger incurred during hot weather in entering houses, or shaded places, while the clothing is still soaked with perspiration. In such a case wool would be safer than cotton, because the wool retains the moisture and holds back the rate of evaporation. But the danger can be averted if the cotton is allowed to dry before the wearer enters a cool place.

"Rheumatisms" are a frequent result of sudden cooling caused by too rapid evaporation of perspiration in a cool, drafty place. People have unconsciously invited life-long illness and even death by incautiously exposing themselves in this way. A cool draft blowing on the back of the neck is especially perilous. Sleeping in a draft is often dangerous. Even birds and wild animals, better protected by nature than we are, avoid that peril.

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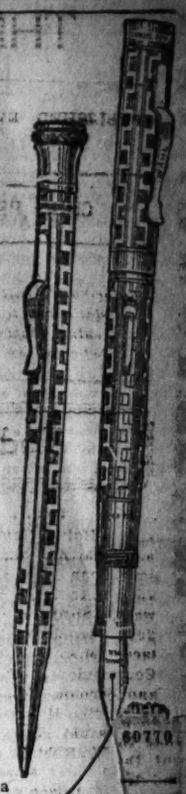

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Trade Report For The Year 1922

BY COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS M. CUPELLI

Owing to local disturbances, trade was almost non-existent for the greater part of the year. January, 1922, found the Cantonese still masters of Lungchow, the population discontented, and the district in a state of desolation. To add to the local confusion, on January 13 a body of about 1,000 irregulars—men, women, and boys—all heavily armed with automatic pistols, arrived in Lungchow from Kwangtung in order to join the Cantonese banners.

Early in the year rumors became insistent that Lungchow would be attacked by the Kwangsi troops which were then in the mountains, and naturally there was the greatest unrest both among the civilians and the military—the latter especially being rather adverse to new fighting. The Kwangsi troops finally notified [illegible] the good olden fashion, [illegible] would attack and wipe [illegible] enemies on March 20, [illegible] to their word they did [illegible] that date at daybreak. [illegible]gh they found the Can[illegible]ady, they almost succeed[illegible]ining access to the town, [illegible]ey attacked on five sides, [illegible]e in the end repulsed by [illegible]itonese, who had the ad[illegible] in armament and am[illegible]ion. The Kwangsi troops withdrew a few li from the [illegible] outskirts and took position [illegible]e ring of hills which domin[illegible]ungchow, blockading all ap[illegible]s and wearing out the [illegible] by small feint attacks, [illegible]ept the town in a state of [illegible]ous alarm. Thus began a [illegible]hich lasted over 40 days [illegible]ch, with continuous snip[illegible]ing, all communications interrupted, and the difficulties of victualling, proved to be a great strain for Chinese and foreigners alike. The besiegers, although managing their ammunition, kept the town well guarded on all sides, so that by the early days of May, because of the shortage of food and of cartridges of the besieged, some sort of arrangement was arrived at, whereby the Cantonese finally agreed to leave the town.

Commander Li Shao-ying, now Commissioner of Frontier Police, then leader of the Kwangsi troops, occupied the town on May 8, and it was fortunate that the evacuation took place in an almost orderly manner, for when the Kwangsinese entered the place the Cantonese had not entirely left it. Exemplary order was kept by the Kwangsi troops, and special thanks are due to Commander Li Shao-ying for the protection which, unasked, he immediately afforded foreigners.

Once in possession of the town Commander Li Shao-ying took in hand the administration of the Lungchow district and of the frontier territory and continued up to administer—with the help of some of the old officials—until the return from Tonkin of Marshal Lu Jung-ting, who arrived on September 9 and shortly after took up again the title of "Tupan of the Military Affairs of the Kwangsi Frontier."

From this time on began what may be termed the period of reconstruction, and trade commenced slowly to revive. There was, however, a great want of silver, for lack of better currency, [illegible]notes had to be issued in [illegible] number. As a result these [illegible]notes lost heavily in exchange, month after month, until today one French silver dollar buys six Kwangsi dollar notes, and it is feared it will take a long time and energetic measures to bring this note back to its former 1921 value.

The interruption of communications with the lower reaches of the West River—caused by the political turmoil there—was another great impediment towards recovery, but as a remedy an attempt is now being made to ameliorate communications with the border. In this connection, by far the most important move towards healthy progress was the decision taken in October by Marshal Lu Jung-ting to repair definitely the Namkwan-Lungchow road and to widen at Yashuitan that part of the road which at present is but a path on the side of a rocky mountain. Work began in November along the whole road, with the assistance of a French engineer kindly lent by the Tonkin Government, and one may expect the Lungchow-Namkwan frontier road to be opened to motor traffic by February, 1923. The road is not metalled and will consequently be practicable during the dry season only, but the fact that it will be possible to reach Lungchow from Langson in three hours is certain to give new impetus to frontier trade and to enhance more favorable frontier relations.

The improvement in local conditions during the second part of the year and the steady increase in export duty allowed our total revenue for the year—Hk. Tls. 4,828, including Hk. Tls. 32 famine relief surtax—to maintain itself not much below last year's level. Export duty, which was Hk. Tls. 400 in 1920 and Hk. Tls. 864 in 1921, rose this year to Hk. Tls. 2,442, thus balancing almost evenly import receipts.

Although most junks and sampans were commandeered by the Cantonese and never returned, still 359 vessels, of a total of 1,436 tons, reported at the Custom House as engaged in frontier trade, this movement being recorded mostly during the second half of the year. The greatest decline is to be recorded in the number of motor-boats engaged in inland traffic. Only 42 motor-boats, of a total of 1,772 tons, entered and cleared at the Custom House during 1922, as against 402 motor-boats in 1920 and 322 in 1921, the decline resulting from the greatly disturbed conditions of the West River region. There is as yet no merchant motor navigation on the frontier waterways. The present writer thinks that even at medium water-level, during certain months of the year, small motor-boats of shallow draught could navigate the Sungchikiang up to the border, whence it would be comparatively easy to reach the Tonkin railway terminus at Nasham. Perhaps it would be worth mentioning that during the year an attempt was made for the first time to reach by motor-boat Pingerh, the frontier post on the Sungchikiang. There is no yard here, and the boat had to be built and engined locally with the help of untrained workmen. On June 25, after successfully negotiating a number of difficult rapids, we succeeded with this boat in reaching Pingerh from Lungchow in six hours. The boat carried six persons, including M. V. Cadet, the French Council here. The trip up river is usually made by sampans in two days.

Foreign Goods—(a) Imports, Direct and Coastwise.—Imports slightly improved in value. Owing to the closing of the West River route, goods of Western origin—mainly sundries so far—began to be imported from Tonkin, cotton goods being an entirely new item. On the contrary, of those goods which usually found an outlet in Kwangtung, cunao almost disappeared from our returns, and timber and bamboo also suffered a great deal. Cigarettes, which before had found a market even in Nanning, continued to decline, but, on the other hand, Annamese fans—cheap, but of excellent construction—became extremely popular with all classes, sugar machines steadily progressed, kerosene oil from 700 gallons in 1921 rose to 45,675 gallons, and Tonkin cotton yarn—325 piculs—seemed to cope successfully with the cotton which formerly reached Lungchow via the West River.

Chinese Goods.—(a) Exports, Abroad and Coastwise (including Re-exports).—The most promising sign in local trade was the rise in the value of exports, from Hk. Tls. 32,292 to Hk. Tls. 76,912, the recording of which was made possible by our recent direct administration of the frontier Customs stations. Lungchow is far famed for the quality—almost unrivalled—of its star aniseed, and from 12 piculs in 1921 the export increased during the year to 198 piculs, whilst of aniseed oil a most expensive product, 211 piculs were for the first time passed through the Customs for export to Tonkin. The export of living animals decreased, but almost every other export—camphor, brown sugar, hides, fire-crackers, etc.—improved, the most prominent increase taking place in beans —19,095 piculs, as against 4,346 piculs in 1921.

Passenger Traffic.—From the motor-boats' papers it appears that only 590 passengers left, and 481 arrived in, Lungchow via the Tsokiang; in fact, the movement must have been larger, many travelling by so-called military boats. As regards traffic with Tonkin, the French Consul states that 1,278 passports in all were issued for Tonkin.

Miscellaneous.—Great activity in building has taken place after the arrival of Marshal Lu Jungting. Barracks, schools, official and private residences have been restored. On the land reclaimed from the Kutseng stream—see [illegible] Report—a great market is now being built, which should be ready for February, 1923—On October 4, Colonel Barbassat, of the French Army, at present chief of the adjacent "Caobang Military Territory," paid his first official visit to Lungchow, which was the occasion for great festivities and demonstrations of Kwangsi-Tonkin amity.—Smallpox raged and rages still in Lungchow, though with few deaths. Scabies, a souvenir left to Lungchow by the irregular army, is also prevalent, and little seems to have been done to check its further spread.—The frontier has been very quiet since the return of the old officials, and bands of frontier adventurers have been energetically suppressed. The river's highest level was 23 feet, on July 17, and the lowest ½ inch, on May 9. The rainfall was this year only 58.14 inches, and the maximum temperature registered was 101° F., on May 29, the minimum, 36° F., being on November 27.

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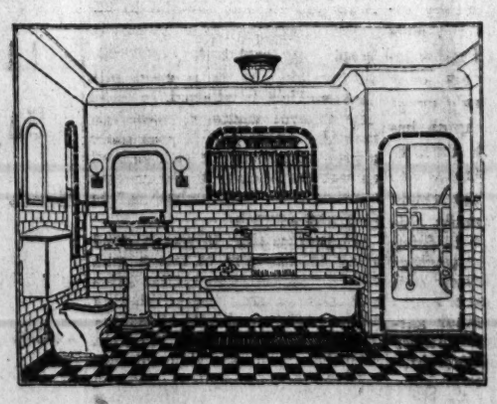

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Flavor Of Tommy Atkins To Kipling's 'Irish Guards'

This History Of War Battalions, Nevertheless, Is Great Literature Of War

A REVIEW BY L. STALLINGS

Rudyard Kipling lost a son in the 2nd Battalion of the Irish Guards in a British Guards divisional action somewhere in Flanders in 1915. In writing a history of this magnificent body of fighting men it was inevitable that Mr. Kipling should write with a pen pressed by tremendous emotion; yet it is marvellous how well he has suppressed his legitimate right to bad taste and how remote from sentimentalism he has been in chronicling the movements with strict accuracy of this body of troops through the war.

"The Irish Guards in the Great War," a two volume history published here by Doubleday-Page, is a beautifully written and finely printed work. In the main, its greatest appeal is to those who are bound by ties of affection or action to the Irish regiments of the British Expeditionary Force. The fact that Rudyard Kipling set his hand to the task after the war had taken his son gives it an interest wherever English literature is current.

Where Thomas Boyd wrote a novel setting forth the scope of the individual trench soldier's interests, which he bounded by the platoon or fifty-eight men, Mr. Kipling has endeavored to show the scope of a battalion's interest and to detail the quality of the individual soldier making up its component units. It was a far harder task than Mr. Boyd's with less opportunity for brilliant detail.

Mr. Kipling has put the labor of love into it; it is doubtful if ever he used so much polish in deliberate writing. He has labored heroically to keep the viewpoint of an army with which he began two score years ago in India. Where he wishes to become personal he drops into the patois of Mulvaney and his "Soldiers Three." When he wishes to describe some particular feat of heroism he enlarges upon some regimental citation and brings to bear his marvellous facility for adapting the jargon of scientific terms to his own style. Forced by his nature to avoid frothing about great feats, and always sidestepping a tendency in every man to glorify war, he becomes somewhat amusing in the cavalier manner with which he dismisses an incident one feels certain he had best have set down in a fine, rhythmic ballad of earlier years.

* * *

Mr. Kipling takes officers seriously—far too seriously for the present war. He envisions the subaltern as a man with a platoon under his control as implicit as though he were in the Indian hills on patrol. The Generals he regards possibly as deities, and even takes pains over the messages sent to troops from the safety of dugouts on the eve of some terrific attack.

Perhaps discretion caused Mr. Kipling to avoid any mention of relationship between Irishmen and their officers, except of purely copy-book variety. Even a telegram from the Lord of Something-or-other to the troops congratulating men who have just died for an idea is printed infatuous trustfulness.

If H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught is to review the brigade, we never learn of the men who must certainly have damned both the Duke and his royal forebears for giving them a flurry of cleaning instead of a day of blissful rest back of the lines.

Mr. Kipling's truly martial soul is fascinated by the trumpery of war. Even the speech of the commanding General, than which there is nothing more boring to any set of fighting men under the sun, is detailed in his pages.

* * *

And yet, as difficult as must have been the job of writing a brigade history, "The Irish Guards in the Great War" is probably the best thing of its sort that will be written. Most such books are done by hacks and amateurs. Few first-rate writers would attempt the thing in the first place. Mr. Kipling's work should serve as a model of clarity and straight-forward narrative. There are many maps, beautifully done in sixteenth century topographical style, with diagrams showing movements of men and material on a divisional front. The student of military topography and minor tactics will relish them particularly. Occasionally Mr. Kipling throws away the burden of his data and dips his pen into descriptive ink. Then he has his old mastery of castiron prose figures and we like him best. There follows a specimen from his account of the capture of a village:

"They reached the downward slope of the sunk road and, as at the first objective, found most of their work had been done for them by the barrage. Even while they congratulated themselves and sent off a pigeon, as well as runner messages, to report the capture to battalion headquarters which, "somewhat broken" by the German shelling, had arrived in the first taken trench, fire fell on them from the south. Our own guns, misranging across the fields, were supposed to be responsible for this, and a second pigeon was despatched praying them to cease, but "there were a number of casualties" before the advance to the last objective began. This was shown on the map as just east of Lesboeufs village, and east again of another sunken road. The final surge forward included a rush across uprooted orchards and through wrecked houses, sheds and barns, with buildings alight or confusedly collapsing around them, and the enemy streaming out ahead to hide in shell holes in the open. There was not much killing at this point, and, thanks to the tanks and the guns, a good deal less machine gun fire than might have been expected. The battalion dug in in a potato field a few hundred yards beyond the village, where the men providently laid aside the largest potatoes for supper, if so be they should live till that meal. In the mean time our guns were punching holes into the open land behind Lesboeufs, where parties of dislodged enemy had taken shelter. These preferred at last to bolt back through that storm and surrender to our men digging, who received them with derisive cheers. Night closed in with a last rush at the wire of the battalion front that left a wreckage of dead and wounded Germans and two machine guns horribly strung up on the strands."

* * *

Mr. Kipling seems to have determined that the smallest deed of the newest man in the Guards Brigade should not be omitted from his history and the narrative falls somewhat under the bane of all war books; they are mostly about the same thing, and most of the pages in them are as alike as two peas in a pod. Where one might be enabled to enjoy long sweeps of Mr. Kipling's imagination were not the author determined to include all ranks in his account, one's eye soon runs into numerals, figures, ranges and titles. "The Irish Guards in the Great War" is a valuable contribution to the literature of war, but not to general literature, where most of Mr. Kipling's stuff most certainly has a commanding position. Then too it is a part of the heritage of the Irish, and in its accounts are deeds of many priests and chaplains in which the Catholic Church will always take pride.

Christian Nations Urged To "Try Christianity"

(Continued from Page 12)

conduct which are found in the teachings of Jesus Christ, and of which he is the supreme exponent; and there is no way to apply them except by the establishment of international standards of comity and right, and of international rules of procedure in case of dispute, through international agreements to that end. Put the principles of Christ into international law and intercourse and then, and not till then, will Christianity be effective for peace.

"Abandon the holier-than-thou aloofness, put actual Christianity into international practise, give it a fair chance, and it will not fail to bring peace on earth, good-will toward men."

"Who doubts," asks the Pittsburgh Post, "that a wholesouled application of the Golden Rule would speedily put the world on a permanent basis of peace? Yet there always are politicians who make the killing reservation that the Golden Rule is not practical." So, "not until it is recognised as the only rule for peace and flatly accepted as such will the hoped-for new age arrive." What is most desired at this hour, in the opinion of the Denver Rocky Mountain News, is that all civilised nations "live up to the religions which they profess, and hatreds and prejudices and enviousness would recede and love would come to its own, for all religion worthy of the name is founded on love, not hate."

"The right to punish crime involves the duty of teaching morals," said Daniel Webster, and the Winona conference adopted the view that this "obviously fair principle makes it obligatory on the State to give a large place in the public schools' curriculum to instruction in morals, to require that every child shall be carefully instructed in the righteousness of the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount." Among other things, the Conference advocates the adherence of the United States to the World Court and the outlawing of prizefighting, and criticises New York and Maryland for their lack of State Prohibition enforcement laws. This leads the Baltimore Sun to assert that the "Winona brethren" were curiously inconsistent at the very time they were calling on the peoples of the earth to stop fighting and love each other. The Sun goes on:

"With one breath they denounced hate as the cause of human woe, and with the next they demanded that political war should be declared on New York and Maryland because these States have refused to accept the un-Christian doctrine of Prohibition tyranny. The Winona Conference solemnly 'urged that Maryland and New York be denied the right to send representatives to either branch of Congress until State Prohibition enforcement laws are on their statute books.' That is to say, nobody who disagrees with us has any rights we Winona Christians are bound to respect. If they refuse to accept our opinion, put Maryland and New York out of the Union and treat them as political convicts.

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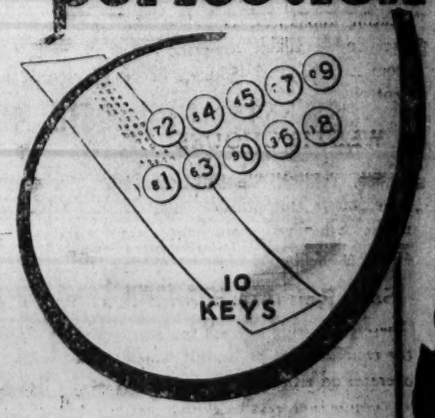

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How The Ruhr Venture Has Stiffened German Nationalism

As a staff correspondent of The New York World, with headquarters in Berlin, the writer of this article has been continuously in touch with post-war conditions in Germany since the armistice. His cable messages, distinguished alike by their clarity and insight, have illuminated the events of current German history.

BY ARNO DOSCH-FLEUROT

Are the Germans shamming?

Could the German pay reparations if they wanted to?

Have the Germans deliberately destroyed the value of the mark so they will not be compelled to pay?

These are the questions which assail me at every step on my return to New York, after two years and a half as The World correspondent in Berlin.

To these questions I can answer neither yes nor no.

They are pertinent questions. If they could be answered, things would be much simpler. For they cut to the heart of the situation which prevents Europe from becoming civilised again. If these questions could be categorically answered, we would be able to say, offhand whether Prime Minister Baldwin or Premier Poincare is right in his attitude toward the occupation of the Ruhr.

But, unfortunately, the questions cannot be answered in this form. We must get at the truth another way.

The Germans, five years after the end of the war, are in the position of being asked to pay for a dead horse. Whether they killed the horse is to them, five years after the event, no longer the principal consideration.

To the Allies, particularly France and Belgium, it still remains, after five years, the principal consideration.

About the most impossible subject for thought to put into the mind of a German is what his country would have exacted from France and Belgium if it had won the war.

The French and Belgians think of little else.

So we have two sets of mentality to deal with, and they are miles apart. Consequently no one can say offhand, "The Germans are shamming," nor "The French should be forced to leave the Ruhr."

The whole thing is a question of the two different mentalities, and it does not lend itself to categorical definitions.

The French mentality is pretty well understood. The German, I find, is not. So, as I have spent most of the time since the end of the war in Germany, I shall tell of the German reaction to events. I cannot guarantee to answer the questions, but perhaps they will disappear as questions. To have the answer to these questions is not, in my mind, so important as understanding the mentalities governing the French and Belgians on one side and the Germans on the other.

The war ended, as every one knows, with a revolution in Germany. It was preceded by a spiritual revolt against the militarism that held it bound. This revolt was aided materially by the attitude of the United States. The Big Bertha with which President Wilson bombarded all Central Europe, and the Kaiser in particular, was much longer ranged and more effective than the Big Bertha that bombarded Paris. President Wilson, with his telegrams to Prince Max, then Chancellor of Germany, demanding the withdrawal of the Hohenzollerns, etc., was one of the most important factors in the breakdown of the morale of the Central Powers.

I begin my explanation of present-day German mentality with this fact because it is one of the governing facts in the European situation today. We may have forgotten it, but the Germans have not. They believe we did not live up to the obligations we undertook through our agent, President Wilson, in the exchange of telegrams between Wilson and Prince Max in the last days of the war. They think as a people we did not fulfil the undertaking of President Wilson. That we had a change of Administration may satisfy us as a reasonable explanation, but does not satisfy the Germans. Consequently they would not consider that we were even in a position to question their good or bad faith.

So we are barred at once from the rock-throwing class.

Next came the armistice and the delusion in Germany that there were to be no war reparations at all. Having got rid of the Kaiser, they thought they were going to be taken right into the family of democratic nations. I spent that first winter after the war in Germany, so I know how they felt about it, and, as I am trying to explain what is in the German heads, I find it an important consideration.

Then the revolutionary Government, after a winter of red revolts, established a conservative republican Government, based on a modern Constitution. This was a slap at Bolshevism and a declaration by the Germans that they wanted to sit in among the nations of Western Eurpoe. While they were doing this, the rest of us were drawing up the Treaty of Versailles.

The conditions of the Treaty of Versailles were no shock to the type of Germans who had gone out of power, but were a blow to the republicans, and it was they who had to sign and take on the obligations of the treaty.

Immediately the Germans as a whole began to get the notion they were being asked to buy a dead horse.

The nine months of revolution within the country following the war had turned their psychology completely over. With the Allies there was no change in the war psychology.

If the republican spirit in Germany had been cultivated at that time we might have another mentality in Germany today. But first, the Treaty of Versailles placed the republican element in the position of taking the responsibility for all the Germans, reactionary and republican alike, and then it has never let up.

The state of affairs which accentuated the questions, "Are not the Germans shamming?" and "Have they not deliberately destroyed the value of their money?" began with the London ultimatum. Chancellor Wirth honestly tried to find a way of fulfilling the obligation he had signed. He carried on as best he could for a year and a half, a really remarkably long time considering the feeling that was growing in the country.

It is impossible to say "the Germans" have, as such, done anything since that time. Germany had been pulled this way and that by the political groups.

Wirth could not get anywhere because big industry was against his policy of fulfilment, and big industry has since proved to be the big reality in Germany. It cannot be accused of shamming either, because it was always vociferous against fulfilment, or the possibility of fulfilment, since the day Hugo Stinnes put himself on the map by getting up in the conference at Spa and declaring the demands for coal deliveries by the Allies were impossible.

Wirth having failed, the power went last fall to the industrialists. Chancellor Cuno declared for a fulfilment policy, but he was never for a moment under the delusion that big industry or big business was with him. He thought he could coax them into a fulfilment policy by following the British lead and getting the total reduced. He thought he could induce them to buy the dead horse at a reduced price and have it over with.

With all the shilly-shallying in the actual governing of Germany which inevitably accompanied this situation, all German Cabinets took the easiest way financially. The Germans did not invent the idea of balancing budgets by printing paper money. It must be said, however, they would probably have stopped it at any time the reparation problem was out of the way; but, in the beginning at any rate, I am convinced, no one in Germany had the notion the payment of reparations could be finally avoided by the simple process of burying them in mountains of worthless paper marks.

What was understood, and this is perhaps no less an arraignment, was that by the gradual depreciation of the mark the factories could be kept going full blast, Germany could undersell competitors on the world market, and the busted concern, Germany, could be kept going by underpaying the workers. The only justification toward the workers was that otherwise the workers would not be able to eat at all.

Of course the individual manufacturers engaged in exporting began immediately building reserve funds abroad. That was also a gradual growth, though today it has grown to such a point it is one of the most important considerations, more important as affecting the interior economy of Germany than its relation to the payment of reparations.

Then came the occupation of the Ruhr. It hit Germany squarely on its nationalism. It united the people as only invasion can unite. The day the French and Belgians went into the Ruhr the mentality of the Germans began to swing right, and it has been going straight back to where it was before the war. The republicanism was too tender a growth to stand a jolt like that. I do not mean to say that Germany is lost to republicanism, but it is much less actively republican than it was.

What with the occupation and the passive resistance the Germans instituted, the demand for ready money became enormous. The printing presses were turned wild. By this time undoubtedly, every one was conscious that the money was being allowed to go downhill forever, and public opinion did nothing to prevent it. The only willingness to pay reparations that was left at this time consisted in a reluctant acquiescence in buying the dead horse, if he could be got cheap enough.

That is where Germany stands. It has got to its position of "shamming," or "bad faith," or whatever it may be called, by gradual, if not easy, stages during the past five years. This needs to be understood first.

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ROOF-GARDEN, BILLIARD ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, BAR-ROOM AND LOUNGE

Rates: Including Meals $5.50 to 12 per person (with bath) special terms can be arranged by the Week or Month on application to the Manager.

RESERVATION BY LETTER OR BY TELEGRAM
Tel. Add. "NEWHOTEL"
HANGCHOW
S. K. TUNG, MANAGER

EUROPEAN SHOE Co.
CONCORDIA

ST. GEORGE'S CAFE

NOW UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

NEW ORCHESTRA—

(Jack Morris, *Piano*)

NEW FACES,

TONIGHT

BIG DINNER DANCE

REMEMBER:—

TEA DANCE
THIS
AFTERNOON

Entirely Under
Foreign Supervisicn

Phone West 2279 217 Bubbling Well Road

25 Jinkee Road
Phone C. 1804

Dr. B. Paukstat, M.D.

Diseases of the Eye.
Sun—Ray and Electro—Therapy Treatments.

Dr. R. A. Thompson
Specialist in the Scientific Application of Claims.
25 Jinkee Road
Phone C. 1804

No. 4 Shop, New Carlton Building
SWEETS FOR THE SWEET
50 Bubbling Well Road Tel. W. 3055

PARISIEN SATISFIES

PARISIEN PLATES PLEASE PEOPLE'S PALATES SO SUNDAY SNACKS SATISFY SHANGHAI SPORTSMEN

PARISIEN SATISFIES

PROGRAMME

ELVIRA PETTY
Military Dance, Oriental Slave Dance, Hula

M. PAOLI,
The Distinguished Baritone
His First Formal Appearance in Shanghai

MLLE. SORRET
In Classical Dances

THE KUROVSKY TWINS
In an Entirely New Repertoire

PETTY & SHARP
In Songs and Dances

PARISIEN
The Coolest Spot in Town

BEWARE! The most excitement this town has seen in years is coming! It's going to keep husbands out late and make wives glad they have husbands. Sweethearts will be unharmed if they wear the seal of "BAVU." Children need have no fear, because "BAVU" is harmless against innocent youth! Watch—wait—and be thrilled!

ALERT seekers after mystery and thrill may penetrate BAVU'S secret—which baffled the strongest minds in Europe; Watch and wait! BAVU is coming to take your breath away and make your hair stand on end! Perhaps BAVU is the energetic spirit of excitement; perhaps.

VAINLY you will seek to elude the spell of BAVU—and always will you be held! BAVU is... romance; BAVU is..... adventure; BAVU is..... everlast-ingly EXCITING. Prepare to see it and be charmed, even as you thrill to the roots of your hair!

UNDOUBTEDLY the most sensational, exciting and unusual thriller ever seen, BAVU will soon appear at the ST. GEORGE'S OPEN AIR CINEMA SHOW. Bring the whole family for an evening of the most wholesome excitement and thrill the screen ever offered in the only open air cinema in Shanghai! You'll enjoy it.

It's Ever-last-ingly EXCITING!!

NESTLE'S SWISS MILK CHOCOLATE

The China Press
大陸報

LACTOGEN FOR YOUR BABY
The NATURAL-MILK Food

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1923

Business and Official Notices

The American Consulate-General will be closed to public business on Monday, September 3, 1923, Labor Day.

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM
American Consul-General
61619 S-2

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK

SEPTEMBER DEPOSITS

CARRYING interest at 5% per annum will be received at the Finance Department of the Council, Administration Building, 16 Hankow Road (Ground Floor)

Saturday, September 1
Monday, " 3
Tuesday, " 4
Wednesday, " 5
Thursday, " 6

DEPOSITS WILL BE IN RESPECT OF THE 6 PER CENT LOAN OF 1923 (ALLOTMENT AT PAR)

61600 S6

A WELL ESTABLISHED AUTO repair shop for sale. PRICE REASONABLE Please inquire of The Shanghai Motor Repair Co.

45 Boone Road
61603 S 7

S.S. "William Penn" from New York
S.S. "Crosskeys" from Seattle

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of ship's damaged cargo ex the S.S. "William Penn" and "Crosskeys" will be held at the Robert Dollar Wharf on Wednesday, September 5th at 9:30 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

61638 S-4

Servants' Registry Office

Consult us if you require reliable servants, amahs, houseboys, cooks, coolies, etc.

No. 39, Szechuen Road, Phone C. 1180.
61608 S-13

LOST

A Bill of Lading, No. 18, marked "A," for two packages of Cow hides, imported by S.S. "Poyang," on August 29, has been lost.

As we have requested Messrs. Butterfield and Swire to register the loss and to issue a new bill, we hereby declare the lost one to be null and void and warn the public against negotiation.

Ja Lee Kung 日利公
61636 S. 2

HOPKINS, DUNN & CO., LTD.

Auctioneers, Surveyors & General Brokers, favoured with instructions from the Insurance Companies concerned will sell by Public Auction at

EWO PRESS PACKING CO'S. "A" GODOWN
52A, NORTH SOOCHOW ROAD
on Monday, Sept. 3rd, 1923 at 3 p.m.

100 Bales Cotton Yarn 6s damaged by water,
79 Bales Szechuen & Wusieh Wool damaged by Water

61594 S 2

Dr. LIONEL H. LYONS

D. C., PH. C. (Palmer Graduate).
THE ONLY AMERICAN CHIROPRACTOR IN CHINA

Most Modern Methods

25 Jinkee Road Tel. C. 411
61324

Harbour Notification
No. 16 of 1923

Whangpoo River, Astraea Channel

Steel Lighter Sunk

Notice is hereby given that a steel lighter lies sunk immediately above Kaichao Creek and approximately 100 feet to the westward of the Shanghai side of the fairway.

The position of the wreck has been marked by a native craft exhibiting a red flag by day and a red light over a white light by night.

H. E. HILLMAN,
Harbour Master.

Approved:
L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House,
Shanghai, 1st September, 1923.
61620 S-2

Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Limited

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Subscriber's Directory

Subscribers are reminded that the last day for accepting entries for the forthcoming edition of the TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS' DIRECTORY will be September 25. Under no circumstances whatever can any be accepted after this date. Subscribers are particularly requested to send in any corrections they may require made as early as possible.

Black type lines, business announcements and advertisements must reach this office not later than September 15.

C. W. PORTER,
Secretary.

24A. Kiangse Road, Shanghai, September 1, 1923.
61609

M. A. LOYEVSKAIA
Lady Doctor
Gynecological Midwifery and Women's Diseases
574 NANKING ROAD
Telephone C. 2872
61630

NOTICE

We recommend and guarantee all kinds of House or Office Servants: Cooks, Amahs, Boys, Coolies, etc., etc. Also Japanese amahs with good English.
Call on us, or write us.
HONGKEW EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.
789, Woosung Road.
61573 S 2

YOU Insist on CLEAN bread, meat, and groceries, why not insist on

CLEAN ROSELAWN MILK AND CREAM?

WE do not ask you to take our word that our milk is clean and pure, we invite you to see for yourself.

PERHAPS your SERVANTS object to your using ROSELAWN MILK, but really its up to you to insist and see that you are supplied from the

ROSELAWN DAIRY
Tel. E. 321.
35 Tongshan Road.
61517 S 5

LOST

LOST a bill of lading on the N.K.K. s.s. Tochang Maru voyage 734 from Changsha Via Hankow B/L No. 2. YC in diamond four packages old iron machine. The public is hereby warned against negotiating the same.

YUNG HO KUNG
英界金隆里第五十八號
61429 S.2

DR. R. HOLPER, M. D.
French University
SPECIALIST IN VENEREAL, URINARY & SKIN DISEASES.
Office Hours: 11-1 & 4-6
or by appointment. Tel. C. 734
15 NANKING ROAD
(Amer-Oriental Bank Building)
55641

GARNER QUELCH & CO. LTD.
Sole Importers
Tel. C. 2021

St. Francis Xavier's College
23 NANZING ROAD

The classes will re-open On Wednesday, 5th September.
REV. BR. ANTONIN
Director.
61585 S. 4

TO LET

Fine residence in French Concession, all conveniences modern, big garden and tennis court.

Rent Tls. 160

Apply to Box 243, THE CHINA PRESS. 61591 S 2

Two associated architects and engineers are open to prepare drawings for residences, office buildings, banks, hotels, reinforced concrete constructions, remodeling of old houses, interior decorations etc. For Chinese clients especially low charges. Apply to Box 135, THE CHINA PRESS.
61261

St. Joseph's Institute

St. Joseph's Institute. School reopens Friday, September 7th. The Annex, 151, Route des Soeurs, reopens Monday, September 17th.
61559 S 6

CHEE HSIN CEMENT Company, Limited.

Tangshan Portland Cement is Popularly known as the best of its kind and is used by Municipalities, Railways, Engineering Works, Mining Companies, Building Contractors, etc., throughout China and Far East to their satisfaction.

Wholesale and Retail.

For further particulars apply to

South China Sales Bureau
Telephone Central 7471,
87 Peking Road, Shanghai.

Don't blame it on the climate in China if you do not feel as well as you wish to. If you feel physically or mentally tired, it proves that your diet is not properly balanced. Try a cup of OVOMALTINE with or between your meals, get a tin TO-DAY from your chemist or storekeeper.

OVOMALTINE

is a pure food, contains no drugs. Obtainable from all dispensaries and provision stores.

REMEMBER THE ROYAL

$195.00 (Special Prices to Schools and Missions)

Sole Agents for CHINA THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. SHANGHAI

JAVA SEAAND FIRE INSURANCE CO. LD.

SHANGHAI 3 EZRA ROAD

ESTAB LISHED A.D. 1861

FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

A. KOOYMAN,
Manager,

Phone, Central:
70 General Office, 2335 Compradore, 3870 General Manager

REMARKABLE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY!

For Sale, a manufacturing plant.
Admirable transportation facilities.
Suitable for manufacturing commodoties for universal use.
Opportunity to build up one of the sound substantial businesses of China.
Plant will be sold at a sacrifice.
Reasons for selling and a chance for complete and thorough investigation given to Bonafide investors.
Please apply to Box 236, THE CHINA PRESS
61560 S. 6

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1923

8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each (issued at Tls. 97 each)

Rate of interest 6% per annum

The "Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai" hereby invite subscriptions for 8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each, issued at Tls. 97 each according to the resolution passed at their General Meeting on the 14th May 1923.

The conditions on which the Debenture Certificates will be issued are:

1°.—The Debenture Certificates are transferable, and the person whose name is entered in the Register of Debenture Certificate or Certificates, shall alone be recognised and treated by the Council as the lawful and rightful holder and owner of such Debenture Certificate or Certificates.

2°.—The Debentures will be issued at Tls. 97 each.

3°.—The Debentures will be redeemable at par (Tls. 100 each) in not less than 10 years and not more than 30 years, from 1st December 1933 and according to the figures determinated by the Council.

4°.—The Debentures will bear interest at 6% per annum, payable on the 31st day of May and 30th day of November in each year, when interest warrants will be issued to the registered owners.

5°.—The Debenture Certificates will be issued and bear interest from 1st July 1923.

6°.—Applications for Debentures will be received at the Secretary's Office, Rue du Consulat, from June 20 next.

A cheque representing the amount of debentures asked for and payable on June 30th must be deposited at the same time.

7°.—Applications for Debentures under 97 will not be recognised by the Council.

8°.—For further informations, apply to Mr. P. Legendre, Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 31st May 1923.

By order,
P. LEGENDRE
Secretary.
T. F. 176

Business and Official Notices

Dr. J. Podpakh, M.D.

GERMAN UNIVERSITY

Specialist in female diseases, internal diseases, venereal and skin diseases. Hours from 3 to 5 p.m. except Saturday and holidays. 14 Kiukiang Road. Ezra. Building.

Tel. C. 434

DANCING

Mde. Kelvey's School of dancing Professional teacher of Modern, Classical, Clog, Ballet and Toe dancing, Classes held at Old Carlton, Children Thursday and Saturday 3 till 5 p.m., Young Ladies classical dancing Wednesdays, 5:30 till 7 p.m., Ladies and Gentlemen's classes (latest modern dancing) Tuesday and Friday, 5:30 till 7 p.m. Private lessons also given. Terms moderate. Write for appointment Mde. Kelvey, Box 1006, Ch. P. O.
61307.

TRY OUR SERVICES:

I leave your Hat with us wear. begrimed and old, and we will send it to you in a couple of days thoroughly renovated and ALMOST New. You'll be surprised. Ring up North-527 or send your hat by chit book to me

V. D. Alobog, Manager
"LA UNION"—Hat Renovators
3206 Haining Road
59716

The "Allenburys" System

Is founded on a physiological basis and accords with the views now generally held on the subject. It stands today the pre-eminent system of Infant Feeding.

"Allenburys" Foods for Infants.

Send for our pamphlet "Infant Feeding In The Light of Recent Research."

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.,
SHANGHAI

Order from Your Bookseller
THE CHINA YEAR BOOK
923
EDITED BY
H.G.W. WOODHEAD, C.B.E.
PRICE $12.50
An Encylopaedia of Information Regarding China
T. F. 153

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

Assist. Prof. Dr. K. Panek, M. D. begs to announce that he has moved his residence to the same place as office, 124 Szechuen Road, Ward Building. Phone C. 1129.
61384 S. 4.

DR. F. FRANEK, M. D.
Specialist in Urinary
Skin and Internal Diseases (Latest European methods of treatment)
Museum Road corner of Balfour Road
Consulting hours 11-1, 4-6,
Tel. C. 851.

PROF. I.K. SETO, Prop.

Turkish bath and massage establishment. Up-to-date American and Oriental meals.
Open 9 a.m. 11 p.m. 10 Seward Road Tel. N. 3253.
2 blocks from Astor House.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
GLEN LINE BUILDING
Corner of Peking Road and The Bund
For particulars apply to Messrs. ALGAR & CO., LTD.
11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
54302

China Press
Want--Ads.
Bring Results

FREDERICK'S

KWANG TUNG STREET OFF JUKONG ROAD

2 Minutes from Range Road. Large, airy, comfortable, moderate priced rooms in quiet location.

Our specially prepared home-made sausages and other tasty home dishes are too well known to need recommendation. Come and enjoy real home cooking.
57738 A

THE BRITISH FLOWER SHOP

Offer for Sale only
Freshly Cut and Perfect Flowers
THE
BRITISH FLOWER SHOP
Tel. C. 4777

REMOVAL NOTICE

On and after the 1st September, 1923, the Freight, Operating and Passenger Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Traffic Agents for the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., will be located in the new Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building (North Corner, No. 12, The Bund. Telephones: Central 5581 (Private exchange to all Departments). 61335. S. 15.

Pioneer Chiropractor in the Orient

Dr. P. S. Kawaguchi
D. C., PH. C.
Palmer Graduate
Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 12, 2 to 5.15 p.m. Except Sundays.
Tel. C. 3922. 71 Szechuen Road.
Licentiate of the States of Iowa, North Dakota, Washington and also Japan.
61339

DOCTOR HELFENSTEIN, M.D.

Specialist in venereal, urinary, female, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 10-12½ and 4-6½, or by appointment, 25 Jinkee Road (Chung Foo Building). Tel. C. 7092, Residence 23, North Szechuen Road. Tel. N. 2554.

OFFICE TO LET

on the third and fourth floors 50 Avenue Edward VII Modern Building, MODERATE RENTAL includes elevators, light, steam heating, and water. Please apply THE CHINESE COTTON GOODS EXCHANGE, LTD., 50 Avenue Edward VII
61592 S 30.

HIRE CAR SERVICE

PHONE 7528 7700 CENTRAL
NAN YANG GARAGE,
53 and 55 AVENUE EDWARD VII

PURE WATER

Shanghai has plenty of good, clean, cool, pure water in underground strata
FOR
DOMESTIC or COMMERCIAL USE
2"—4"—6" Wells
Drilled in 3 or 4 weeks
by
Modern Steam Drilling Outfit
Ask for Estimates
THE ARTESIAN WELL CO.
7 Young Allen Court
Tel. N. 3630. Shanghai.

SALON BELLA

(20 Broadway, Astor House block)
Have just received direct from FRANCE and AMERICA their new Season's MODEL HATS and COSTUMES, also a large assortment of untrimmed Beaver and Felt Hats.
A very fine selection of fashionable trimmings are also on view for the Autumn Season which will be held from the
10th SEPTEMBER
61615

Come and Inspect our
Bath Towels and Bath Robes.
Bath robe prices ranging from $3 to $10 each. Bath Towel prices ranging from $5.50 to $44 per dozen. Our materials are absolutely of the best, and prices are cheaper by 50% in comparison with other goods of the same quality obtainable elsewhere.
SEAN YOU ZOO & CO., LTD.
P425, Nanking Road. Telephone C. 7488.
59174

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853

Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,800,000
Reserve Liabilities £3,000,000

Head Office.
58 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Court of Directors
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner Chairman.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.,
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
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The Right Honourable Sir John Newell Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
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Calcutta	Kobe	Seremban
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cawnpore	Madras	Singapore
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Hankow	Zamboanga	Tientsin
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Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travellers' Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

C. J. SCOTT,
Manager

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger S. A.

Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique)

Frs.
Capital (subscribed) ..100,000,000
Capital (paid up) 75,000,000
Reserves 21,852,280

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
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ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
BANQUE FRANCO-BELGE DE BULGARIE S. A., SOFIA.
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Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

A. DONNAY
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorised Capital
U. S. $10,000,000
Paid Capital U. S. .....$ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches:

HANKOW	SHANGHAI
MANILA	SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN	TIENTSIN
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Every kind of banking business transacted.

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The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels, G$, £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Telegraphic address: Kuambank

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital ..$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital $20,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $24,*00,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
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A. H. Compton, Esq.
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Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
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G. H. STITT.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) ...55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Kup. the Chinese Govern. Tls. ment 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office:
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London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
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Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

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Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailar	Kashgar	Yokohama
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Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
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Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914 and October 31st. 1915)
Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien,
Vice-President: Mr. Chien Yung Ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund
Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager,
S. Y. Yuen, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3.½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transaction will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOURS, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised ..£1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up £1,046,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.00

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OFFICES:
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Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Java
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
We shall open our Savings Department beginning on February 21st, 1923. Favorable terms given. Savings deposits are cordially invited.

WONG WEN KUANG,
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
5 FOOCHOW ROAD.

Telephone: C. 1941.
C. 1946.
C. 5651.
Telegraphic Address: "Knabex"

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.
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Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
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Y. KATADA, Manager.
N. F. CHANG Sub-Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20) .. 69,500,000.00

Head Office:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann, Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Tourane
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mengtze
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd,
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital paid up ....U.S. $5,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits ..... U.S. $10,504,980
Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

LEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
LONDON OFFICE:
36 BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

BRANCHES

Barcelona	Madrid
Batavia	Manila
Bombay	Panama
Calcutta	Peking
Canton	Rangoon
Cebu	San Francisco
Colon	Santo Domingo
Dairen	Shanghai
Hankow	Singapore
Harbin	Soerabaya
Hongkong	Tientsin
Kobe	Tokio
Lyons	Yokohama

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.
We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America and in the West Indies.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund $ 6,033,345.41

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking
etc.,	etc.,	etc.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
22 The Bund

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,769,181 about £1,647,432)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000 (about £1,888,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongen
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheriben	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Welteyreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

中華實業銀行 The Chekiang Industrial Bank Ltd.

Established 1908
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Capital $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund $300,000.00
Undivided Profits $120,000.00

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road, Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow.
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughou China.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.
Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

LI MING,
General Manager

Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office,
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office.
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

東亞銀行 The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1C Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital $5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund H.K. $500,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves ..... Silver $150,000

Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, S'hai, Tientsin.
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise of Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompta de Paris Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge.
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de le Baie.
Len and Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 3004.
C. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHU.
General Managers.

There's Only One New York After All!

Washington.—New York is the only city of its name among all the 52,000 post offices in the United States, sharing this distinction among the large communities with San Francisco and New Orleans.

When you address a letter "New York" it goes to New York, N. Y. But you must not make this mistake with Washington, because the Post Office Department revealed today that there are twenty-seven others than the city in the District of Columbia. There are also twenty-five Clevelands, in twenty-five States, twenty-two Buffalos, fourteen Denvers, seven Detroits, six Philadelphias and two Chicagos.

Other duplications abound. Forty-three names, such as Clinton, Chester, Lexington, Oxford, Greenville and Jamestown are used to designate hamlets, towns and cities which are large enough to have post offices. Of course, Franklin is a favorite name, in honor of the founder of the postal service. Thirty-one communities are named for him.

George Washington's name was generally used, but other Presidents also have been favored and already there are five Hardings, besides twenty-seven Madisons, twenty-five Clevelands, twenty-four Lincolns, twenty-four Monroes, twenty-three Wilsons, thirteen Roosevelts, fifteen Adamses and twelve Tafts. Names of capitals of other nations have been another source of duplication. There are in the United States eighteen towns bearing the name of Paris, eighteen Genevas, seventeen Berlins, twelve Moscows, eleven Viennas, six Pekins and two Brussels. There are two Utopias, twenty-two Eurekas, eighteen Arcadias, fifteen Hopes and fourteen El Dorados.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1916)

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund $200,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"

Telephone Numbers	C. 1929	Manager's Office.
	C. 6468)	
	C. 6469)	General Office.
	C. 6470)	
	C. 5620	T. T. Department.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hsuchow	Shasi
SHANGHAI	Chengteh	Ichang	Soochow
PEKING	Chengchow	Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
Antung	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
Canton	Hangchow	Pengpu	Yangchow
Changchun	Hongkong	Shaoshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cebu	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

MEMBER OF THE SHANGHAI BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Head Office: 9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai.

Capital paid up $2,500,000.00
Reserve ... ... $ 470,000.00

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Credits granted on approved securities.

K. P. CHEN
General Manager

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Capital Fully Paid Up $2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund $850,000.00
Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 3613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin,
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich, Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka.
Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

If you have business in the Far East—

The kind of a bank you need to help you is one whose business is exclusively of the Far East—

A BANK whose name and reputation will win the respect and confidence of your customers—a bank that is versed in the methods of the East: that knows its customs and markets—a bank that is your experienced business counselor as well as your financial agent.

Such a Bank is the
EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

ORGANISED and managed by the officers and directors of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, it will give you the same prestige abroad and the same personal service that distinguishes the parent organisation—with the added convenience of a separate bank devoted exclusively to Oriental business.

Call at our New York or Shanghai Offices, and let us tell you how we can help you.

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION
37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
SHANGHAI OFFICE: 6 KIUKIANG ROAD
Capital Surplus and Undivided Profits U.S. $2,850,000
CENTRAL 7944. A. E. SCHUMACHER, Manager

東方商業銀行 Oriental Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Authorized Capital ... $5,000,000
Paid up Capital $2,500,000
Head Office: Hongkong
Branches: Canton, Bangkok.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted. Interests allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Credits granted on approved securities.
Savings Department.
Special Savings Department for ladies in charge of Chinese ladies well educated and experienced in modern banking.
Bankers.
New York National City Bank,
Westminster Foreign Bank (London),
Union Trust Co., of S. Francisco
The Canton Bank of S. Francisco

LI O WAI,
Manager.
26 Kiangse Road

Provision Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on August 28, 1923.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	16-30
Mutton	"	18-30
Pork	"	30-40
Veal	"	24-35
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	40-50
Cod	"	20-25
Mandarin	"	50-60
Mackerel	"	30-35
Pomfret	"	30-35
Salmon	"	25-30
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	20-25
Whitebait	"	25-30
Game Poultry and Eggs		
Dear	each	none
Eggs	per doz.	25-30
Fowl	per lb.	30-35
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Geese	each	70-$1.00
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	18-20
Teal	"	none
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Woodcock	each	none
Wild Duck	"	none
Duck	"	60-90
Wild Pigeon	"	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	10-15
Banana	"	7-8
Chestnuts	"	none
Cherries	per lb.	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Figs	per doz.	5-8
Grapes	per lb.	20-25
Grape fruit	each	20-25
Lemons	"	9-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Oranges	"	$1.00-01.20
Peaches	per lb.	10-15
Mangoes	each	none
Melons	"	20-30
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Persimmons	per lb.	10-12
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	10-14
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pineapples	"	10-12
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	"	8-10
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Broad Beans	per lb.	12-14
Cabbages	each	8-10
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	"	4-5
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	"	20-24
Peas	"	none
Tomatoes	"	8-10
Leeks	per bunch	5-6
Parsnips	"	4-5
Potatoes	per picul	$1.80-$2.00
Radishes	per picul	1-2
Onions	per lbs.	2-3
Spinach	per lb.	6-8
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$4.25
Flour Shanghai	"	$2.90
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3.10
Barley	"	$4.00
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$14.00
Milk		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.25
Foreign dairies	"	$0.25
Fuel		
Fire Wood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	19.50
House Coal	"	17.25

E. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association

Business Done

Shanghai, September 1, 1923.
Anglo French Lands Tls. 122.00
UNOFFICIAL
August 31
Anglo Javas Tls. 7.00 Oct.
September 1
Serembans Tls. 0.81

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Closed

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	H.$1,120
Chartered	£19½
Russo-Asiatic	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.$625 B.
North China	Ts. 138
Union of Canton	H. $232 B.
Yangtsze	H. $27 B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Ts. 19
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$130 B.
Hongkong Fire	H.$475 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H.$130
Indo-China Pref.	H.$38½ B.
"Shell"	73/9
S'hai Tug ord.	Ts. 79½
S'hai Tug Pref.	Ts. 53 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Ts. 20½ B.
Oriental Cons.	13/-
Raub	$5.10 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$146 B.
Shanghai Dock	¼. 91½
New. Eng. Works	Ts. 7.20
" Pref.	Ts. 5.20 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Ts. 197
Hongkong Wharf	H.$160 B.
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	$45 B.
S'hai Realty ord.	Ts. 50
China Realty Pref.	Ts. 50
A. French Land.	Ts. 121 B.
Shanghai Land.	Ts. 121 B.
Carlton Ltd.	Ts. 53 S.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Ts. 12.10 B.
E-wo (pref.)	Ts 110 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Ts. 10
Oriental	Ts. 4¾ B.
Shanghai Cotton	Ts 79
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Ts. 25
China Sugar	$214 Sa.
Green Island	$28½ S.
Langkats	Ts. 31¼ B.
Major Bros.	Ts. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Ts. 92½
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$6¾ B.
Llewelyn	$42½
Lane Crawford	$102 B.
Mourtrie	$55 B.
Watson	H.$21 B.
Weeks	$13
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Ts. 7.35 B.
Amherst	Ts. 0.60
Anglo-Java	Ts. 6.90
Anglo-Dutch	Ts. 3¼ B.
Ayer Tawah	Ts. 23
Batu Anam 1918	Ts. 1.12½ B.
Bute	Ts. 0.85 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Ts. 1¼ B.
Chemor United	Ts. 1.20
Chempedak	Ts. 7 B.
Cheng	Ts. 1.90 B.
Consolidated	Ts. 3
Dominion	Ts. 2.60 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Ts. 11
Java Consolidated	Ts. 14¼ B.
Kapaying	Ts. 12½ B.
Karan	Ts. 7¼ B.
Kedah	Ts. 1.37½ B.
Koth Bahroe	Ts. 1.35
Kroewoek Java	Ts. 16¼ B.
Padang	Ts. 6¾ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Ts. 1.37½ B.
Permata	Ts. 3¼ B.
Repah	Ts. 0.95 B.
Samagagas	Ts. 0.92½ B.
Seekees	Ts. 1¾ B.
Semambu	Ts. 1.40 B.
Senawang	Ts. 1¼ B.
S'hai Klebang	Ts. 0.72½ B.
Shanghai Malay	Ts. 4.90 B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Ts. 9
Shanghai Pahang	Ts. 1.07½ B
Sungala	Ts. 1.65 B.
Sungei Duri	Ts. 10¾ B.
Sua Manggis	Ts. 3¾ B.
S'hai Seremban	Ts. 77½ B.
Taiping	Ts. 77½
Tanah Merah	Ts. 0.87½ B.
Tebong	Ts. 1½ B.
Ziangbes	Ts. 3.60 B.
Miscellaneous	
C.M. & E. Lumber	Ts. 325
Culty Dairy	Ts. 14
Shanghai Trams.	Ts. 157½
Shanghai Gas	Ts. 39 B.
Horse Bazaar	Ts. 50
S'hai Mercury	Ts. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone	Ts. 72 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Ts. 171

S. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers

Money Exchange

Shanghai, September 1, 1923

Mex. Dollars market rate	72.0627
Native Interest	.06
Copper Cash	249.600
Shanghai Gold Bar	340
Bar Silver	30⅛
Bank rate of Discount	3%
Paris on London	80.8½
New York on London	454¾
London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/0½
Demand	3/0⅝
New York—	
Telegraphic Transfer	69¼
Demand	69½

OPENING RATES
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Open quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES

London (T.T.)	3/0⅛
London (Demand)	3/0⅝
London 4 m-s	3/0¾
India (T.T.)	226¾
France (T.T.)	1235
America (T.T.)	69¼
Hongkong (T.T.)	74¾
Japan (T.T.)	71¼
Batavia (T.T.)	181¾
Straits (T.T.)	77

BANKS' BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s Credits	3/1¾
London 4 m-s Docts	3/2
London 6 m-s Credits	3/2¼
France 4 m-s	1285
America 4 m-s L/c	71¾
Docs	72¼

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates
@ 70¼ = Tls. 142.35
@ exch. 72.3 = Mex. $196.85
Sovereign Bank Buying Rate
@ 3s. 1¼d. = Tls. 6.44
@ exch. 72.3 = Mex. $8.91

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR AUGUST

Hk. Tls. 5.86	@ 3/0¾	£1
Hk. Tls. 1.28	@ 70	Gold $1
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 1183	Fr. 13.18
Hk. Tls. 1	@ —	Marks —
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 70¼	Yen 1.59
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 226⅜	Rupees 2.52
Hk. Tls. 1	@ —	Roubles —
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 15.62	Ital. Lire 17.41

International Banking Corporation

CLOSING COUNTER RATES
Demand selling on America 69⅝
Demand buying on America 70¼
Demand selling on London 3/0⅝
Demand buying on London 3/1¼

ROUBLE EXCHANGE
BANK'S BUYING RATE
Roubles 500,000 .... Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... Mex. $0.08

SINO-ITALIAN BANK
Bank's Selling Rates
It. Lire 16.00 = 1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.78 = 1 Tael
Marks 2.500.000 = 1 Tael
Equivalent Foreign Quotations
It. Lire 106.75 = 1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 23.40 = 1 U. S. Dollar
It. Lire 131.75 = 100 Fr. Francs

CHINESE GOV. BONDS
(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Friday.	Yes'day's.
3rd Year 6%	93.50	93.50
5th Year 6%	56.00	57.00
77th Year 6%	46.05	46.05
9th Year 6%	68.20	68.10
6% Consolidated	50.55	50.60
7% Consolidated	58 x.d.	54.50
11th Year 8%	99.00	99.00
96 Millions 8%	23.50	23.50

"Save your eyes."

OPTOMETRISTS ASSOCIATION OPTICIANS
BETTER VISION THROUGH SCIENTIFIC OPTOMETRY

A REASON FOR

that supremacy which so decidedly makes our glasses excel, is that we have precision instruments in the hand of a graduate optometrist to conduct scientific sight-testing, and a perfectly equipped shop in which to make high grade lenses.

Chinese Optical Co.
2451 Nanking Road.
中國精益眼鏡公司

工商銀行

Head Office: Hongkong. Branch Office: Hankow.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Shanghai Branch
61 Kiangse Road

Every description of banking transacted. Correspondents in China and abroad.

Telegraphic address: "KONGHAN."

CHU KINHOW, Manager
Shanghai Branch

Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

September 1, 1923

Spot bar silver was unchanged in London yesterday and forward down ⅛d. The New York price was unchanged and the London-New York cross rate declined to 454½. The only change in our official quotations here today was a rise in the Franc rate to 1235. Our market was steady throughout the morning. There were generally sellers of Sterling at 3s. 0⅛d for September, 3s. 0⅝d. for October and 3s. 0⅛d. for November delivery. There were sellers of Gold Dollars at 69¾ for near forward deliveries and sellers of Yen at 70¼. There were good buyers of all currencies at a fraction above these rates. Banks were quoting 3s. 1⅛d., 71¼ and 1280 for Sterling, Gold Dollar and Franc bills respectively. India bought a small amount of silver in London yesterday and the Continent sold, the market closing steady. New York also report their market as steady.

Share Report

In their weekly report on the share market, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows:

The local share market has been quiet during the past week, with no great volume of business recorded on the Stock Exchange. Shares generally close steady to firm at quoted prices. "Rubbers" are more in demand and with the continued steady improvement in the price of rubber on the Singapore and London Markets (53½ cents per lb. Singapore and ¼d. per lb. London, on August 30). more activity in local shares and increased prices may be expected. Langkats (combined) are receiving more attention and close firm at Tls. 31¼ Cash and Tls. 31⅜ September. Cottons continue dull.

The London Market is firmer and the following are the latest cabled quotations:—

Chinese Government 5 percent Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, B.I., £71. 10. 0 (Mean).

Chinese Government 5 percent Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, F.I., £69. 0. 0 (Mean).

Chinese Government 5 percent Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, G.I., £66. 0. 0. (Sellers).

Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., "B," £3. 6. 1 (Mean).

Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates Ltd., £1. 15. 7 (Mean).

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, September 1, 1923
OFFICIAL
Yangtsze Insurance $27.00
Langkats Comb. Tls. 31.50 Sept.
Shanghai Explorations Tls. 11.65
UNOFFICIAL
Sungei Duri Tls. 10.25

Hankow Market

The British Chamber of Commerce of Hankow write as follows in the weekly circular dated Hankow, August 22:

Bar Silver remained steady all week opening at 31 1-16 ready and 30 13-16 forward and closing at 31 and 30 13-16. New York cross rate dropped from 459 to 456⅛. T.T. rate remained at 3-1 5-8 all week. 2 m-s was done at 3-2 7-16 A delivery and 3-2 5-16 Sept.-Oct. A fair amount of business was done at these figures. Market rate: Shanghai 97. Local currency 370.325. Native interest 12 percent.

Imports.—Piece Goods:—Market very dull and nothing doing. Clearances very poor. Some improvement is expected in about a weeks time.

Yarns:—Local prices are about Taels 3 under Shanghai levels. No enquiry.

Exports.—Further small quantities of sesamum seed are reported to have been contracted for but there is nothing else of interest to report. The parity of produce is too low and business is lifeless. American buyers of wood oil are holding off.

Analysis of exports for week ending August 17:

Cow hides to Shanghai 307, Japan 122 and Spain 59 piculs.

Untanned goatskins to America 26,825 pieces.

China grass to Shanghai 1,441, China ports 3,811, France 254, Belgium 775 and Japan 3,150 piculs.

Animal tallow to Shanghai 270, China ports 43 and Japan 106 piculs.

Gall nuts, to Shanghai 185, France 292, Belgium 470, Germany 210 and Japan 803 piculs.

Raw cotton to Shanghai 1,593 piculs.

Sesamum seed to Shanghai 1,246 piculs.

Hen albumen to Shanghai 133, United Kingdom 93, France 26 and Germany 16 piculs.

Hen yolk to Shanghai 515 and United Kingdom 108 piculs.

Antimony crude to United Kingdom 1,092, and America 1,260 piculs.

Tea, black to Shanghai 671, China ports 18, United Kingdom 4,405, America 6,415, Germany 223, Australia 723 and Holland 47 piculs.

Export of Black tea from May 15 to August 10, 1923: Shanghai 42,320, Hongkong and other China ports 3,148, United Kingdom 44,773, U.S.A. 29,567, France 1,105 Belgium 155, Germany 8,249, Italy 1,721, Japan 99, Australia 3,979, Spain 146, Holland 3,372, Denmark 201, Dantzig 813, Canada 828, Singapore 555, Africa 5 and Russia 709.

Tramways Return's

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways, foreign settlement, for the month of August and for eight months ended August 31, 1923, with figures for the corresponding periods last year:

	August, 1923
Gross receipts	$336,687.66
Loss by currency depreciation	144,392.43
Effective receipts	$192,295.23
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	44.32
Car miles run	515,868
Passengers carried	11,664,515
	August, 1922
Gross receipts	$299,425.42
Loss by currency depreciation	122,354.65
Effective receipts	$177,070.77
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	42.66
Car miles run	511,828
Passengers carried	10,558.557
	8 Months ended August 31, 1923
Gross receipts	$2,576,309.35
Loss by currency depreciation	1,076,050.47
Effective receipts	$1,500,258.88
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	43.45
Car miles run	3,975,247
Passengers carried	89,502,908
	8 Months ended August 31, 1922
Gross receipts	$2,315,657.07
Loss by currency depreciation	869,614.18
Effective receipts	$1,446,042.85
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	39.40
Car miles run	3,865,487
Passengers carried	81,657,444

Steamers Arrived

Sep. 1—H. N'shao from Ningpo
Sep. 1—H. K'teen from Ningpo
Sep. 1—Hsinchi from Foochow
Sep. 1—Matsura M. from Japan
Sep. 1—Kiangwah from Hankow
Sep. 1—Suiwo from Hankow
Sep. 1—Yushun from Chefoo
Sep. 1-Shengking from Hankow

"FROM SICK BED BACK TO HEALTH"
"That is What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Have Done For Me."

Glowing Testimony of Former Nerve Sufferer In Burma.

From sick bed back to health! No wonder Mr. C. L. Francis, of the Government Telegraph Office, at Mandalay, Burma, becomes enthusiastic when he talks of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Here is his story.

"My work, which entails much night duty, has always been most trying," said Mr. Francis, "but I strove to cope with it, ignoring the danger of a break-down until the harm occurred. Then I had to give up work altogether and was confined to bed. Physicians gave me prescriptions, but I continued to suffer from headaches and from a heavy feeling that was not sleepiness for I could not enjoy a good sleep. My nerves were unstrung, I was irritable and felt weak and miserable. All joy seemed to be gone from my life.

"My brother-in-law, Mr. D. T. Paul, who has himself been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, recommended me to try this medicine, and I took his advice. Almost from the first bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I noticed an improvement in my health, and as I continued with their use I shook off the nervous disorder, and what had been an ever-present headache vanished. Now I eat well, sleep well and work well. From a sick bed to health and strength—that is what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have done for me."

Dealers everywhere sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the world-renowned blood and nerve tonic, or post free, 1 bottle $1.50, 6 bottles $8.00, from the Dr. Williams, Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

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AFTER
THE NIGHT BEFORE

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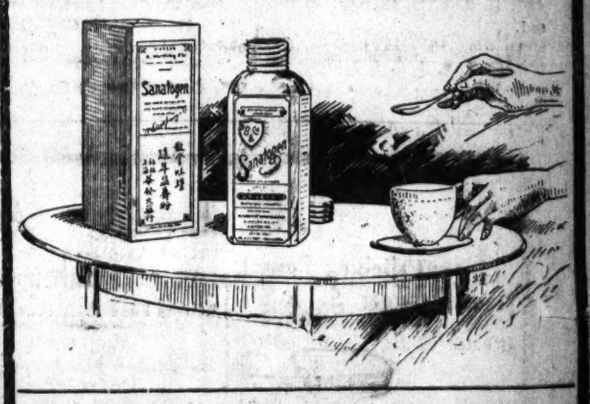

Every Morning at Breakfast take a draught of SANATOGEN
This will give you that extra nerve-energy which makes you feel "fit" and fresh all day *and it will save you from Heat prostration*

SANATOGEN in the morning means a better day's work—means that you feel brighter, fresher, and keener all day, in spite of the exhausting heat, while your powers of resistance to typhoid, cholera, dysentery and nervous disorders will be enormously increased.

TRY IT!

SANATOGEN'S power to increase nerve-energy has been definitely proved, in the words of Sir Charles A. Cameron. C.B., M.D., etc. President of the Royal Institute of Public Health:—

Sanatogen is an excellent nerve-food of the highest nutritive value, easily and completely digested.

GET A BOTTLE TO-DAY
ALL CHEMISTS SELL SANATOGEN

Never forget that Sanatogen is a *food*, not a medicine or a "secret remedy." It increases nerve-energy by *feeding* the nerves—not by goading them with drugs or stimulants. Its action is as *natural* as that of any ordinary food: it must do good, and it cannot do harm. That is why doctors give it even to babies. And that is why so many Europeans in the East take Sanatogen regularly, all the year round—not as an occasional "tonic," but as a part of their daily diet. You should do likewise, if you want to keep your nerve-energy at the highest pitch, and to avoid the debilitating effects of the great heat

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U. S. Court

August 23, 1923, Crim. No. 482, U. S. v. J. C. Crevling; to fix bail and assign for hearing.

August 24, 1923, Crim. No. 487, U. S. v. S. B. Gaynor, K. Hansen, and M. K. Smith; testimony taken of Liu Sing Ya, Yang Pao Sung, Wo Zan Cheong, T. R. Porter, Wong Ching Yung; continued to August 25.

August 25, 1923, Crim. No. 487, U. S. v. S. B. Gaynor, K. Hansen, and M. K. Smith; testimony taken of Lok Zei, Nyok Liang, Dzung Yung Chi, Liu Tsu Chi; continued to August 27.

August 25, 1923, Crim. No. 491, U. S. v. H. C. Hill; testimony taken of Ghuman Sangh, defendant; submitted.

August 25, 1923, Crim. No. 490, U. S. v. J. C. Crevling; testimony taken of G. E. Phillips, J. A. Pridmore, defendant; submitted.

August 25, 1923, Crim. No. 489, U. S. v. F. W. Schlobohm; testimony taken of C. P. C. Nos. 1082, 975, defendant; submitted.

August 27, 1923, Crim. No. 487, U. S. v. S. B. Gaynor, K. Hansen and M. K. Smith; testimony taken of Mrs. S. B. Gaynor, Dzung Yung Chi, R. W. Yorke, J. Cruikshank, T. R. Porter, W. A. Chapman; submitted.

JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS

August 22, 1923, Cause No. 2210, L. Samarcq and R. Fermus v. Asia Banking Corporation; order setting aside, conditionally, judgment of August 6.

(By the Commissioner)

August 23, 1923, Crim. No. 488, U. S. v. J. C. Crevling; bail fixed in the sum of $500.00.

August 23, 1923, Cause No. 2280, U. S. v. C. V. Stein; order reducing bail.

August 25, 1923, Crim. No. 491, U. S. v. H. C. Hill; dismissed.

August 25, 1923, Crim. No. 490, U. S. v. J. C. Crevling; dismissed.

August 25, 1923, Crim. No. 489, U. S. v. F. W. Schlobohm; dismissed.

August 27, 1923, Crim. No. 487, U. S. v. S. B. Gaynor, K. Hansen and M. K. Smith; defendants Hansen and Smith bound over to the United States Court for China for trial; bail fixed in the sum of G. $1,000 each.

Assignments for Hearing

Sept. 24, 1923, Cause No. 1832, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co.

August 22, 1923, Cause No. 1686, In re Stewart-Crane Co. Inc. in liquidation; motion for declaration of trust and execution of same.

August 22, 1923, Cause No. 2301, U. S. v. T. J. Howe, A. Howe, Q. Gonzales, E. Backlund and J. H. Peters; nolle prosequi.

August 23, 1923, Cause No. 1863, In re Anna V. Blough's estate; affidavit of publication.

August 24, 1923, Cause No. 2276, In re estate of George A. Ruddan, deceased; affidavit of publication.

August 27, 1923, Cause No. 1863, In re Anna V. Blough's estate; affidavit and final report.

(By the Commissioner)

August 22, 1923, Civil No. 129, F. W. Schlobohm v. M. Sternberg; answer.

August 23, 1923, Crim. No. 488, U. S. v. J. C. Crevling; affidavit for search warrant; search warrant issued; marshal's return of search warrant; affidavits.

August 23, 1923, Civil No. 489, U. S. v. F. W. Schlobohm; complaint.

August 23, 1923, Civil No. 490, U. S. v. J. C. Crevling; complaint.

August 23, 1923, Civil No. 491, U. S. v. H. C. Hill; complaint.

August 23, 1923, Civil No. 125, Central Garage Co. v. L. A. Hudson; motion for judgment by default; notice of motion.

August 24, 1923, Civil No. 131, Shanghai Hotels Limited v. E. A. Laver; complaint.

August 27, 1923, Crim. No. 492, U. S. v. J. R. Morris; affidavit; warrant issued.

August 28, 1923, Crim. No. 471, U. S. v. Howe, Gonzales, Backlund and Peters; bonds.

August 28, 1923, Crim. No. 492, U. S. v. J. R. Morris; marshal's return of warrant; bond.

August 28, 1923, Civil No. 131, Shanghai Hotels Limited v. E. A. Laver; summons issued.

Trade Of The U. S. With Europe Continues To Expand

BY C. P. AUSTIN

(Statistician the National City Bank of New York)

The predictions which we were hearing a year ago that Europe would have little to sell to the United States and therefore little with which to buy from us have not been realised. The fiscal year 1923 is ended and its figures, strange as this may seem, show a larger import into the United States from Europe in the fiscal year ending with June 1923 than in any earlier year in the history of United States trade with that continent except possibly the abnormal year 1920.

Official figures for eleven months of the fiscal year 1923 are now in hand and they indicate that the total imports from Europe will aggregate $1,175,000,000 as against $830,000,000 in the fiscal year 1922 and $895,000,000 in the fiscal year which immediately preceded the war. To be more exact, the total imports from Europe in the year ending June 30, 1914, all of which was pre-war, were $895,000,000 and they gradually slowed down during the war until they reached the low point of $373,000,000 in 1919, jumping to $1,179,000,000 in the fiscal year 1920; $938,000,000 in 1921, $830,000,000 in 1922, and about $1,175,000,000 in 1923, all of these figures being for the fiscal year 1923 will probably aggregate a little more than $2,000,000,000 as against $1,486,000,000 in the fiscal year 1914. In fact no pre-war year in American trade with Europe even approximated that of the fiscal year 1923 either on the imports or export side. Imports from Europe which formed forty-seven percent of the total merchandise entering the country in 1914 dropped rapidly during the war and were fourteen percent in 1918, but have gradually advanced so that the imports from Europe in the fiscal year 1923 formed about thirty-one percent of the total imports as against twelve percent in the fiscal year 1919, twenty-three percent in 1920, and twenty-six percent in 1921. Exports to Europe in the fiscal year 1920 are fifty percent of the total exports as against sixty-two percent in the year preceding the war, but the total of 1923 exports to Europe is about thirty-three percent higher than in the fiscal year 1914.

It will be seen from the above figures that the margin between the exports to Europe and imports from Europe is being narrowed and that the imports from that continent in the fiscal year just ended are forty-five percent greater than in the preceding year while exports to Europe show an extremely small advance, the actual gains being only about five percent over last year.

Latest figures indicate that merchandise from Europe will form about thirty-one percent of the imports of the fiscal year 1923 as against thirty-six percent in 1921, twenty-three percent in 1920, and twelve percent in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919. Normally, prior to the war, imports from Europe formed about one-half of the foreign merchandise entering the United States, having been forty-seven percent in the year immediately preceding the war.

This big increase in our imports from Europe occur in the trade with practically every country, Switzerland and Rumania being the only exceptions. From France the increase is comparatively small, less than ten percent; from Belgium the increase is more than fifty percent, the total for the eleven months for which figures are available being $58,000,000 against $38,000,000 in the same months of the preceding year. From the United Kingdom the imports of the eleven months total $405,000,000 against $234,000,000 in the corresponding months of the preceding year; from Germany $131,000,000 against $86,000,000; from Italy $76,000,000 against $57,000,000; from Netherlands $71,000,000 against $47,000,000; from Spain $31,000,000 against $25,000,000; and from the Scandinavian States $38,000,000 against $36,000,000; from Switzerland the total of the eleven months of 1923 is $32,125,000 against $38,396,000. The total from Russia in Europe is extremely small, having been only $887,000 against $22,000 in the same months of last year.

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German 'Jules Verne' Dreams End Of Wars

Berlin—Giant battleships made helpless; huge airplanes crashing impotent to earth their magnetos ruined; submarines failing to respond to their motors—all these things are possible with "Teleenery."

At least, so dreams Hans Dominik in his latest Jules-Verne-like romance, "The Power of the Three," which portrays the annihilation of war through a simple device called the "Strahler," or Ray-sender.

From the vagaries of his fancy probably arises the rumor that Neuen has actually devised a wave-sending device which cripples magnetos, making it possible to bring to earth airplanes far aloft, halt automobiles at a distance, and stop submarines cruising beneath the waters. Nauen says this is not so, and the famous Professor Lock of the Telefunken Company avers, "In the present state of science, this idea is impossible; certainly it has not been developed yet."

But, proving that truth is stranger than fiction, along comes Hungarian inventor, Dionys von Mihaly with the assertion that he has solved the long-distance picture problem. He writes in a book just issued that he devised a system of lenses and electrical contacts whereby a person at the telephone can see clearly the person at the other end with whom he is conversing. Or, Mihaly claims his device can be utilised for rapid transference of pictures at a distane.

EMPIRE Theatre

TONIGHT TONIGHT

AT 7.30 P.M.

"CAPTAIN KIDD"

WITH EDDIE POLO AND KATHLEEN MYERS

A Marvel—Sensation Serial.

Episodes 13 & 14 in 4 parts.

AT 9.15 P.M.

WILLIAM FOX

Presents

The Dainty and Daring Rider of the Ring

SHIRLEY MASON

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"HER ELEPHANT MAN"

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Today, 3.15 p.m.

"SEVEN YEARS BAD LUCK"

ISIS THEATRE

Today Only, at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.

B. P. SCHULBERG presents A GASNIER PRODUCTION

THORNS and ORANGE BLOSSOMS

It's a Preferred Picture

There is a touch of tiger love that even prison bars could not dull

All-Star Cast Including KENNETH HARLAN, ESTELLE TAYLOR and EDITH ROBERTS

At Last! A Photoplay Spectacle! Stupendous! Glittering! Magnificent!

The mys charms of Arabia, the wonder palaces of marvellous architecture and lavishing interiors, a beautiful and lovable princess and a daring prince who knows no obstacles where his love is concerned. This is the "Thousand and One Nights" as told by Princess Sheherazade.

THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS

Arabian Tales

FOR ONE WEEK
Commencing Monday, September 3rd.

ISIS THEATRE

FOR ONE WEEK
Commencing Monday At 5.30 & 9.15 p.m.

Admission Prices: Box Seat $2.00, Dress Circle $1.20, Stall 80 cts.

Matinee: Box Seat $1.00, Dress Circle 70 cts. Stall 50

DISCLOSE MOTIVE OF BALDWIN'S DEATH PACT

Music Composer Was Broken-Hearted Over Master-piece's Failure

A strange tale of intrigue for possession of a musical masterpiece—now the 'hit' of London in which sensational accusations are made against a famous theatrical producer, reveals for the first time the underlying motive that prompted Mr. George Baldwin, San Francisco musical composer, to enter into a death pact with Mrs. Anna Schlesinger in the Manila Hotel several months ago, according to Los Angeles papers.

Baldwin was well known in Shanghai because of his work with the T. Daniel Frawley players here during the Winter. He committed suicide in Manila shortly after he left here with the Frawley company for an engagement in the Islands.

George Baldwin, father of the suicide, has just revealed the real reason his son ended his own life in filing suit against the unnamed impressario if a share of the London profits of the musical comedy 'hit' are not turned over to his son's estate.

"My son wrote a musical masterpiece that was withdrawn by the producer after a successful two week's run in San Francisco," Mr. Baldwin, Sr., asserted. "The producer withdrew the piece simply and solely because he figured that by proclaiming the thing a failure he would be able later to take the entire profits. My son was heartbroken at the supposed failure. Soon after word came of his suicide."

Baldwin, if his father's story is true, left San Francisco heartbroken for a vagabond tour of the Far East. At any rate he shipped out of the Pacific Coast port as an ordinary seaman and landed here while the Frawley company was playing here. Tim Frawley, knowing that Baldwin was a good character actor as well as a monologue and musical genius, engaged him to go on with the Frawley company. He played here during the company's engagement and then went to Manila. There his misfortune preyed on his mind to such an extent that he entered into a death pact with Mrs. Schlesinger after a wild debauche in the Manila Hotel.

Shanghailanders, many of whom knew Baldwin even before he came to the Far East and joined the Frawley players, will be keenly interested in further news of the suit.

British Servant Girls Quit Jobs For Other Work

London.—British servant girls are seeking emancipation. They have emancipated themselves entirely out of domestic service, with the result that a nation-wide shortage of servants has been followed by a government investigation. The thousands of suggestions made by representatives of mistresses and maids include:

Conscription of women of all classes for a period of domestic service.

Two years' training for prospective servants.

Two servants for every home to lighten work.

Victrolas to accompany the rattle of dishes and relieve the monopoly.

Training centers for mistresses.

Restaurant meals for employers at night, so that cooks may have the evenings to themselves.

Testimony of mistresses is that the army of unemployed servants is unemployable; that the girls who do take jobs either will not or cannot do the work.

The maid's case was epitomised by a witness who told of a prospective mistress who asked a girl if she would do the washing. When the girl refused the mistress exclaimed:

"Oh, dear! Wherever have all the good servants gone?"

"To look after the good situations," the girl replied.

:-: Canton News :-:

Canton, Aug. 24.—Three thousand enemy troops sent by Chen Chiung-ming to rescue his troops in Waichow, which is under siege, were completely defeated by the joint forces of General Hsu Sung-chi, General Yang Ting-pei and General Lu Shih-tai in Wing-hu, near Poklo, on the 21st inst. Wang Yam wan, commanding the enemy troops, was seriously wounded by a stray bullet, and the defeated troops made their escape to Haifung. More than 200 soldiers of the enemy were killed in this battle, which lasted several hours. The Constitutionalist forces also lost 100 men. A large quantity of ammunitions and food stuffs wree left behind by the defeated enemy soldiers and captured by the constitutionalist troops.

Dissension is rampant among the subordinates of Chen Chiung-ming, and each is working for his own interest and not obeying Chen's orders. Now that this force is defeated and dispersed, it would be hardly possible for this rebel general to raise another army for the rescue of Waichow.

* * *

Having settled all the important matters pertaining to the administration of the Government. Dr. Sun Yat-sen again left for the East River yesterday noon on board the S. S. "Tai Nanyang." Accompanying him on this trip were Mr. Koo Ying-fun, former Chief of the Provincial Administrative Council, Mr. Koo is acting as Dr. Sun's chief Chinese secretary at the front.

Three hydroplanes fully equipped for military service also left for Sheklung yesterday afternoon. There are still three aeroplanes at the Aviation Bureau. As Sheklung and Poklo are still under water, there are no suitable fields for landing for these machines, hence they are still left Canton.

The Generalissimo has issued a mandate announcing that martial law in the West River district is hereby withdrawn, as military activities in that district have ended. Through traffic between Canton and Wuchow has been resumed and boats are now allowed to go up and down the river freely without examination and interference. The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Canton, has been instructed to notify the foreign consuls and commissioners of Customs in Canton, Samshui and Wuchow of the withdrawal of martial law in the West River district.

* * *

Although drastic steps have been taken by the Health officers to prohibit the unsanitary and dishonest practice of the butchers of injecting water into dressed hogs for the purpose of increasing their weight, many of the butchers are still continuing in this practice clandestinely. The proprietor of the Po Cheung slaughtering house was summoned to the Public Heath Department yesterday morning, and was required to pay a heavy fine for having been found guity of such a dishonest practice.

With a view to putting an end to this practice entirely, the Heath Department is considering to establish several public slaughtering houses in the city under the supervision of the Municipality and an experienced veterinarian will be appointed to supervise the slaughtering of hogs and other animals.

* * *

The Shuntak district depends upon other districts for its supply of rice. Owing to the outbreak of disturbances in that district some time ago, rice boats dare not venture from their moorings for the transportation of rice from other districts, for fear of being commandeered by the troops for military service. Consequently, a shortage of rice is felt in Shuntak and unscrupulous rice merchants are as usually holding up their supply, with a view to boosting the price higher and higher. It is reported that rice is now selling at the unprecedented price of less than 7 catties for a dollar, while in Canton 10 catties can be obtained for that sum.

HEAVY RAINS DESTROY CONSUL'S HOME AT ANTUNG

Peking, Aug. 28.—Due to the continued failure of the American Government to heed the request of Consul W. A. Langdon at Antung, his home was permitted to decline into an unsafe condition and on August 13th the walls and roof collapsed and Mr. Langdon, his wife and two small children barely escaped with their lives.

HOW IT HAPPENED

The building, which was Chinese, was repaired in July but the heavy rains following softened the bricks and the mud lining gave way. The high wind which blew from the south on the night of August 12th, one day after the Peitaiho typhoon caused the walls to bulge and a heavy rain the next morning caused them to give way, taking the roof and destroying the house.

The family was at breakfast when the servant ran in and shouted that the house was falling in whereupon the Langdons left the place only to see it come tumbling down shortly after.

PROPERTY DSETROYED

The government property as well as that of Mr. Langdon was destroyed either by the crashing roof or the drenching rain that followed and he was taken in by the Commissioner of Customs. There is no other house he can secure and he will be forced to board or take refuge in a Japanese Inn.

Mokansan Breezes

(BY A CORRESPONDENT)

This summer has been one of the most delightful the writer has experienced of the many seasons spent on Mokansan. The weather has on the whole been unusually cool, while rain and typhoons have been at a minimum. Damage done to property as a result of storms has been almost negligible. If there were any pessimists last summer, when landslides were so common, they have been transformed into optimists this year. The census shows that more foreign residents and guests have visited the mountain than last year, while the number of Chinese guests has almost doubled. Certain sections of the mountain, particularly near the large Auditorium, have increased in value, and more than one visitor has spoken of buying lots and building a summer home. Every indication now points to next summer as a record season along every line.

Much credit is due the railroad for the very efficient manner in which they have conducted the transportation from Kon Zen Gyao to the mountain top. The two launches running between Kon Zen Gyao and San Gyao Bu have furnished first rate service. The coolies at San Gyao Bu have been most orderly, and passengers have seldom been delayed. Very frequently the top of the mountain has been reached by supper time. Special mention might be made of the good work of the mountain transportation office, opposite the railway hotel, where Messrs. K. L. Chi and S. P. Chu have been uniformly polite and energetic in serving passengers going down the mountain.

The Mokansan Branch of the Bank of China has been a valuable asset to the mountain. No more affable president could be desired than the manager, Mr. P. K. Yang. He is a good psychologist and knows at a glance his patrons, extending them every consideration.

The Post Office has grown in efficiency till now it delivers express letters to any part of the mountain. Mr. H. C. Yang, the bright young postmaster, is always on the job, and in various ways has proved his knowledge of his business.

Recently an interesting meeting was held in the Auditorium to discuss the question of Popular Education in China, especially by the use of the lantern method. This whole question in connection with the Kashing Experiment was recently taken up in detail in THE CHINA PRESS columns. Many missionaries on the mountain are vitally interested in this great movement in China, and hope to co-operate with the leaders in the various centres where schools are to be established this fall.

Changsha Still All Het Up

Hankow, Aug. 28.—The war cry in Changsha got louder when General Chao Heng-ti girdled up his loins and sent out a circular telegram outlawing his former superior Tan Yen-kai, who is now branded by Chao as the traitor of Hunan. Mobilisations are in brisk progress, and in all probability Chao is taking up the gauntlet in earnest.

General Tang Chi-yao, of Yunnan, has definitely informed Chao that he will not take side in the present Kuoming-Chihli fight in Hunan.

Victoria Theatre
TONIGHT TONIGHT
AT 9.15 P.M.
JESSE L. LASKY
Presents
ROBERT WARWICK
in

They tasted of life's forbidden fruit—and he alone had paid. Now she had come to poison the one pure love he had known.
A great picture with Wanda Hawley, Kathlyn Williams, Irving Cummings, Theodore Kosloff and Tom Forman.

MATINEE
Today, 3.15 p.m.
TOM MIX IN "3 GOLD COINS"
And Eps. 5 & 6 of "CAPTAIN KIDD"

EVERY NIGHT 9.15 **CARLTON THEATRE** PHONE WEST 3641
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES
MATINEE TODAY 3 P.M. TONIGHT AT 9.15
BIG DOUBLE SHOW
FERRY THE FROG — 2 BIG FEATURE VAUDEVILLE ACTS — MISS MARIE MALOTTE
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
IN
"THE PRIMITIVE LOVER"

STARTING TOMORROW NIGHT
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
AN ALL STAR COMEDY BILL
Maek Sennett's
"MARRIED LIFE"
With Ben Turpin, Charles Murray, Eva Thatcher, Phyllis Haver, Ford Sterling, Louise Fazenda, Charles Conklin, Charlotte Mineau, Kalla Pasha and others.
LARRY SEMON'S
screaming comedy
"THE SAWMILL"
NEW TOWN TOPICS
Mr. Van Biene, Mr. & Mrs. Y. H. Bih, The Swimming Pool, Chinese Fashions of the seventh mo[illegible].

A STOR HOUSE SODA FOUNTAIN PERFECT SERVICE

AT THE
PALACE HOTEL SNACK COUNTER
(MEN ONLY)
Open 7 a.m. to midnight
Good Food—Prompt Service—Reasonable Prices

ST. GEORGE'S GARDENS
217 Bubbling Well Road
OPEN AIR CINEMA SHOW
Telephone West 2279
TONIGHT ONLY
"MOON MADNESS"
PULSE-ACCELERATING ROMANCE OF OLD WORLD MYSTERY AND INTRIGUE
with
A NOTABLE CAST INCLUDING:
Edith Storey, William Courtleigh, Josef Swickard, Wallace McDonald, Irene Hunt and Sam DeGrasse
Wonderful Desert Scenes. Beautiful Vistas of Paris Latin Quarter
A ROBERTSON-COLE SPECIAL

OLYMPIC THEATRE
TONIGHT at 9.15 p.m. TONIGHT
"A FOOL'S PARADISE"
WITH AN ALL STAR CAST — AN UNUSUAL COMEDY DRAMA

A feature with the problem of the ages masterfully portrayed.
A young beautiful wife, a husband too old but rich.
It's love that makes the life sweet but when an old man has a young heart it is what makes the world smile.
NOT TO BE SHOWN ON MATINEE
MATINEE
Today at 3.15 p.m.
"PLEASURE SEEKERS"
and Eps. 3 and 4 of "CAPTAIN KIDD" in 4 Parts

APOLLO THEATRE
MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY
SEPTEMBER 3rd, 4th and 5th
One Room In Her Home Which She Must Not Enter!
Anything else that she wanted, anything that money or social position could buy, she could have! But since their wedding day, that door had been bolted. What was hidden behind it? What would happen if that door were opened? And then it did open—and in the twinkling of an eye the whole course of their lives was changed! An emotional story that exerts a powerful appeal! See it!
THE
BOLTED DOOR
featuring
FRANK MAYO
With a Strong Supporting Cast including PHYLLIS HAVER and NIGEL BARRY
From the Story by GEO. GIBBS — Directed by WM. WORTHINGTON
A UNIVERSAL ATTRACTION

THURSDAY TILL SUNDAY
SEPTEMBER 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th
All the Beauty of the Burning Sands, the Romance of the Parisian Boulevards, and the Mystery of the Latin Quarter of this Masterpiece of True Love and Vengeance
IN
"MOON MADNESS"
He Was a Handsome Young Bedouin, Maddened at His Sweetheart's Affection for Another Man. When Her Infatuation Took Her to Paris, He Followed. Then Came the Mighty Climax!
SEE
"MOON MADNESS"
PULSE-ACCELERATING ROMANCE OF OLD WORLD MYSTERY AND INTRIGUE
with
A NOTABLE CAST INCLUING:
Edith Storey, William Courtleigh, Josef Swickard, Wallace McDonald, Irene Hunt and Sam DeGrasse
BOOKING AT ROBINSON'S

TODAY, AT 3 P.M.
MARY MILES MINTER
in "SOUTH OF SUVA"

TONIGHT, at 9.15 p.m.
"THE CALL OF HOME"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGFOO, Capt. Maxwell, will leave on Sunday, September 2, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, September 3, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGWAH, Capt. Sorensen, will leave on Monday, Sept. 3, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, September 4, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Dowson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, September 6, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, September 7, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, September 10, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, September 11, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extentions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

Hongkong.—The s.s. SIBERIA MARU, 20,000 tons, Captain M. Otani, will be despatched on Monday, Sept. 3. Tender conveying passengers and mail will leave Customs Jetty at 4 p.m. For passage, apply to TOYO KISEN KAISHA, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. Tel. No. 3229-3230.

NINGPO.—The steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Tuesday, Sept. 4, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. HSIN-CHI, Captain Hansen, will leave on Tuesday morning, Sept. 4. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The The Str. TAISHUN, Capt. Jansen, will leave on Wednesday morning, Sept. 5. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. HSINFUNG, Captain Davis, will leave on Tuesday morning, Sept. 4. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG DIRECT.—The Str. YUSHUN, Capt. Evensen, will leave on Tuesday morning, Sept. 4. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

VICTORIA B.C., SEATTLE, TACOMA, WASH., via JAPAN.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Str. HAWAII MARU, 20,000 tons, Capt. T. Suruga, will be despatched from the O. S. K. Buoy on Tuesday, September 4, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA. No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

Shipping Items

RIVER PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Whangpu left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangan left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangteen will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The I.-C. s.s. Taksang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow, tomorrow.

The I.C. s.s. Yusang is due in Shanghai from Hongkong and Swatow tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Soochow left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Loksang is due to leave Hongkong for Swatow and Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Kaochow will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

NORTHERN PORTS

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Tientsin for Lungkow, Hongkong and Canton on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The I.-C. s.s. Wosang is due in Shanghai from Antung and Newchwang today.

The I-C. s.s. Esang is due in Shanghai from Newchwang and Antung tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Taisang is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Chekiang will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Hsinfung left Chefoo on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The D.K.K. s.s. Sakaki Maru will arrive in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao tomorrow morning, and is to dock at the Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer will sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 6 o'clock Tuesday morning.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji today and will dock at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima Maru is due in Shanghai from Yokohama and Nagoya tomorrow and will dock at the Wayside Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shanghai Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagasaki tomorrow morning, and will dock at the Wayside Wharf. The vessel is to sail for the same port at daylight Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nikko Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji next Wednesday and will dock at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

INDIAN LINES

The B.I. s.s. Takada left Calcutta on Saturday, August 18, and is due in Shanghai via Rangoon and ports about Sept. 10.

The P. and O. s.s. Sicilia, from Bombay, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

EUROPEAN LINES

The N.D.L. s.s. Weser left Port Said on August 18 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sept. 18.

The P. & O. s.s. Malwa was due to leave London on Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 10.

The Norwegian, Africa and Australia Line s.s. Mesna, from Christiania via ports, left Southampton on August 20, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about October 14.

The S. E. s.s. Canton, from Gothenburg, left Suez on August 9, and is due to arrive in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Karmala, from London on August 3, was expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai yesterday.

The P. & O. s.s. Macedonia will leave Shanghai for Marseilles and London next Tuesday, and the tender with outgoing passengers for the steamer will leave the Customs jetty at 2:30 p.m. Heavy baggage should be delivered to the lighter alongside the Customs jetty between 2 and 3 p.m. tomorrow.

The P. & O. s.s. Kalyan is due to leave London next Thursday, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports on October 16.

The M.M. s.s. Amboise, from Marseilles on July 27 with mail, left Hongkong on Friday noon, and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning. The vessel will dock at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf around 7 o'clock.

AMERICAN LINES

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Keats arrived in Shanghai from Portland, Oregon, on Thursday, and is to sail for the same port via Hongkong and Manila today.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President McKinley, was due to leave San Francisco on Thursday, and arriving in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on September 16.

The S. & B. s.s. West Farnon is due in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles on Tuesday, and will sail for Hongkong and Manila on Sept. 5.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. Hanawa is due in Shanghai from Portland next Tuesday, and will sail for the same port via Hongkong and Manila on September 7.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Jena is due in Shanghai from Portland on September 12, and will sail for the same port via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen on September 15.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Canada, from Vancouver on August 23, is due at Yokohama tomorrow, and is expected in Shanghai on September 7.

The P.M. s.s. President Wilson, from San Francisco on August 23, was due to leave Honolulu on Wednesday, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on September 12.

The T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru is due at Woosung from San Francisco, Honolulu and Japan ports early tomorrow morning, and will sail for Hongkong in the evening. The tender with incoming passengers from the ship is expected at the Customs jetty about 9:30 o'clock, and the outgoing tender with passengers and baggage for Woosung will leave at 4 p.m.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia is due to leave Vancouver next Thursday, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Japan ports on September 21.

The P.M. s.s. President Taft is due to leave San Francisco next Thursday, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on Sept. 26.

The P.M. s.s. President Lincoln will arrive in Shanghai from San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe this evening, and is to dock at the China Merchants Central Wharf about 5 o'clock. The liner brings 463 bags of mail, 7,000 tons of cargo and a full list of passengers for this port, and will sail for Hongkong and Manila at daybreak Wednesday.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Madison will arrive in Shanghai from Seattle via Japan ports Tuesday evening, and is to dock at the China Merchants' Lower Wharf about 5 o'clock. The liner brings 1,430 bags of mail, 70 passengers and 2,700 tons of cargo for this port, and will sail for Hongkong and Manila on Thursday afternoon.

The P.M. s.s. President Pierce is due at Woosung from Hongkong at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, and will sail for San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on Tuesday. The tender with outgoing passengers for Woosung will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, and inbound passengers from the steamer are expected to land between 5 and 6 p.m. tomorrow.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

President Taft	Aug.	4
Acme	Aug.	12
Tenyo Maru	Aug.	16
President Cleveland	Aug.	18
Korea Maru	Aug.	23

FOR VANCOUVER

N. D. de Fourviere	Aug.	3
Empress of Russia	Aug.	12
Empress of Australia	Aug.	27
Canadian Highlander	Aug.	29

FOR SEATTLE

Eldridge	Aug.	1
[illegible] Maru	Aug.	4
Harold Dollar	Aug.	5
President McKinley	Aug.	5
President Ja[illegible]	Aug.	17
President Jer[illegible]on	Aug.	29

FOR PORTLAND, ORE.

West Jessup	Aug.	6
West O'Rowa	Aug.	30
Pawlet	Sept.	1

FOR NEW YORK

City of Madras	Aug.	9
Talthybius	Aug.	9
Egremont Castle	Aug.	12
Delagoa Maru	Aug.	16
Alaska Maru	Aug.	18
Africa Maru	Aug.	21
City of Boston	Aug.	21
Moorish Prince	Aug.	27
Antilochus	Aug.	30

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

Sarpedon	Aug.	3
Khiva	Aug.	4
Titan	Aug.	12
Carnarvonshire	Aug.	12
Laomedon	Aug.	14
Dardanus	Aug.	16
Kashmir	Aug.	18
Hakone Maru	Aug.	18
City of Dunkirk	Aug.	22
Suwa Maru	Aug.	25
Durban Maru	Aug.	26
Agamemnon	Aug.	27
City of Glasgow	Aug.	29
Patroclus	Aug.	31

FOR HAMBURG

Gleniffer	Aug.	4
Scheer	Aug.	15
Goettingen	Aug.	16
Muensterland	Aug.	19
Matsuye Maru	Aug.	29

FOR COPENHAGEN

Bolivia	Aug.	14

FOR ROTTERDAM

Saleier	Aug.	5

FOR TRIESTE

Duchess D'Aosta	Aug.	3
Trieste	Sept.	1

FOR MARSEILLES

Angkor	Aug.	3
Commandant Dorise	Aug.	13
Chambord	Aug.	17
Paul Lecat	Aug.	31

FOR INDIA

Soudan	Aug.	3
Alipore	Aug.	17
Kutsang	Aug.	31

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru, for Hongkong will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

Tuesday, September 4, 1923

The tender conveying passengers and hand baggage on board the Pacific Mail s.s. President Pierce, for San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers and hand baggage on board the P. & O. s.s. Macedonia, for London will leave the Customs Jetty at 2:30 p.m.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo: Messrs. W. S. Hoffmann, J. N. Wardrop, Mrs. H. S. Fitzsimmons, Mrs. High, Miss Nave, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. J. Rose.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinchi from Foochow: Capt. R. G. Paramore, Messrs. W. J. Bowen, C. Hergberg R. Pelz. S. K. Ockermuller, Misses A. B. Cooper, S. Peters, Mrs. Gorges, Mrs. Morgan.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo from Hankow: Mr. W. H. Woods.

Per I-C. s.s. Suiwo from Hankow: Master R. R. Smith, Miss Una Smith, Mr. A. Martin; from Kiukiang: Misses V. Hamilton, F. Tipper, A. and L. Eichinbaum, Mrs. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Blom, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Fisher and infant, Messrs. J. F. Jones, H. Taylor, T. B. Tilley; from Wuhu: Mr. L. G. J. W. Schmitts.

Steamers Departed

Sep. 1—Kungwo for Hankow
Sep. 1—Kiangyu for Hankow
Sep. 1—Luenyi for Hankow
Sep. 1—Chusan for C. N'chwang
Sep. 1—Kumano M. for Japan
Sep. 1—Sungshan M. for Amoy, etc.
Sep. 1—Taito M. for Hankow
Sep. 1—Pawlet for Portland via Taku
Sep. 1—Choshu M. for .....
Sep. 1—Unkai M. 6 for Tayeh
Sep. 1—Wm. Penn for Hongkong
Sep. 1—Liangchow for S. H. C.
Sep. 1—Sinkiang for Tsingtao
Sep. 1—Saga M. for Hankow
Sep. 1—Trieste for Trieste
Sep. 1—Shawhsing for N'chwang
Sep. 1—Tingsang for W. C. T'tsin
Sep. 1—Shuntien for W. C. T'tsin
Sep. 1—Tungshin for Ningpo
Sep. 1—H. K'teen for Ningpo

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE

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	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Seattle
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Sept. 10	Sept. 26
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Sept. 22	Oct. 8
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Oct. 4	Oct. 20
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Oct. 16	Nov. 1
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Oct. 28	Nov. 13

Thru Connections to Europe
Your Choice Atlantic Lines

TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Sept. 6
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Sept. 18
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Sept. 30

S.S. "PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" will sail from Shanghai for Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle at 11:30 a.m. Wednesday, August 29th, from the China Merchants Central Wharf.

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	Shanghai Leave	Vancouver Arrive		Shanghai Leave	Vancouver Arrive
Emp. of Asia	Sep. 8	Sep. 24	Emp. of Russia	Feb. 16	Mch. 4
Emp. of Canada	Sep. 24	Oct. 8	Emp. of A'tralia	Mch. 3	Mch. 19
Emp. of Russia	Oct. 6	Oct. 22	Emp. of Asia	Mch. 15	Mch. 31
Emp. of Asia	Nov. 3	Nov. 19	Emp. of Russia	Apl. 12	Apl. 28
Emp. of Canada	Nov. 19	Dec. 3	Emp. of A'tralia	Apl. 28	May 14
Emp. of Russia	Dec. 1	Dec. 17 1924	Emp. of Asia	May 10	May 26
Emp. of A'tralia	Dec. 17	Jan. 2	Emp. of Russia	June 7	June 23
Emp. of Asia	Jan 19	Feb. 4	Emp. of A'tralia	June 29	July 15

Fine steamers on the Atlantic, connecting with Pacific Steamers

TO HONGKONG DIRECT

EMPRESS OF CANADA	Sept. 7
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Sept. 21
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	Oct. 7

PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Co.
"Sunshine Belt"

TRANS-PACIFIC PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
(Via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu)

S.S. President Pierce	Sept. 4
S.S. President Lincoln	Sept. 18
S.S. President Wilson	Sept 29
S.S. President Taft	Oct 13
S.S. President Cleveland	Oct. 27

FOR HONGKONG and MANILA

S.S. President Lincoln	Sept 5
S.S. President Wilson	Sept. 14
S.S. President Taft	Sept. 28
S.S. President Cleveland	Oct 12
S.S. President Pierce	Oct. 26

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY: Central California, Lake Tahoe, Salt Lake.
WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY: Feather River Salt Lake and Rocky Mountains.

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U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CACTUS"	Sept. 21

For Manila Direct:

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST FARALON"	Sept. 5

For Hongkong, Philippine Islands

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CARMONA"	Sept. 7
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CACTUS"	Sept. 25

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GENERAL AGENT
Japan, China, Philippine Islands, Indo China, Straits Settlements.

SHANGHAI OFFICE
H. E. CASE "GENT,
No. 16 Jinkee [illegible],
TEL: C. 80[illegible]

TELEGRAMS-"DIXSTRUTH"

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
Along The Pathway Of The Sun.

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Shinyo Maru, via Nagasaki	Sept. 7
Siberia Maru, via Dairen,	Sept. 13
Taiyo Maru, via Nagasaki	Oct. 2
Tenyo Maru, via Nagasaki	Oct. 23

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG

Siberia Maru, Hongkong only	Sept 3
Taiyo Maru, Manila via Hongkong	Sept. 15
Tenyo Maru, Manila via Hongkong	Oct. 13
Korea Maru, Manila via Hongkong	Oct. 21

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71, Szechuen Road.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR JAPAN
†Shanghai Maru ..... Sept. 4
Hawaii Maru ..... Sept. 5
Takeshima Maru .... Sept. 6
*Nagasaki Maru ..... Sept. 7
Nikko Maru ..... Sept. 8

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER
Shidzuoka Maru .... Sept. 9

FOR SOUTH AMERICA Via Durban, and Cape Town From Kobe.
†Nagasaki Shanghai Express Service

FOR EUROPE
Fushimi Maru ..... Sep. 8
Mishima Maru ..... Sept. 22
*Lima Maru ..... Sept. 25
*Lyons Maru ..... Sept. 27

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong.
Tango Maru ..... Sep. 19

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via San Francisco and Panama.
*Lisbon Maru ..... Sept 7

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA
Kaga Maru ..... Oct. 2

For Cargo

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From Portland, Ore. U. S. A.
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KEATS" ..... Aug. 31
U.S.S.B. S.S. "HANNAWA" ..... Sept. 3
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JENA" ..... Sept. 12

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U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KEATS" ..... Sept. 2
U.S.S.B. S.S. "HANNAWA" ..... Sept. 7

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S.S. "LONDON MARU" ....(Via Marseilles) ..Sept. 11

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S.S. "ATLAS MARU" ..... Sept. 10

FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE. Via Japan Ports, Victoria and Vancouver.
S.S. "HAWAII MARU (Direct to Kobe) .....Sept. 4
S.S. "ARABIA MARU" ....(Direct to Kobe) ..Sept. 26

FOR HONGKONG (DIRECT)
S.S. "ARABIA MARU" ..... Sept. 13

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tientsin and Dairen
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ....(Via Tsingtao) ....Sept. 6
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..(Via Tsingtao) ....Sept. 17

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... Aug. 31
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... Sept. 14

FOR JAPAN.
S.S. "AMAZON MARU" ..... Sept. 19

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*Macedonia .. Sept. 4	Karmala .... Oct. 16	Kaiyan ....Nov. 27
Dongola .... Sept. 18	*Caledonia ..Oct. 30	Devanha .... Dec. 11
*Mantua ..... Oct. 2	*Malwa ..... Nov. 13	Kaisar-I-Hind Dec. 25

*Also calls at Bombay

P. & O. to Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits & Colombo.	Macedonia .Sept. 4 Sicilia ....Sept. 13
B. I. to Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore & Penang	Japan ....Sept. 2 Janus ....Sept. 11
B. I. to Calcutta—from Shanghai via Hongkong & Straits.	Janus ....Sept. 4

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E. & A. to Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong via Manila, Townsville & Brisbane	Eastern .... Sept. 1 Arafura .... Oct. 6 St. Albans .. Nov. 3

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Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe & Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles
ANDRE LEBON			14th September
AMBOISE	27th July	4th Sept.	28th Sept.
CORDILLERE	10th Aug.	16th Sept.	12th Oct.
ANGERS	24th Aug.	30th Sept.	26th Oct.
CHILI	7th Sept.	14th Oct.	9th Nov.
PORTHOS	21st Sept.	28th Oct.	23rd Nov.

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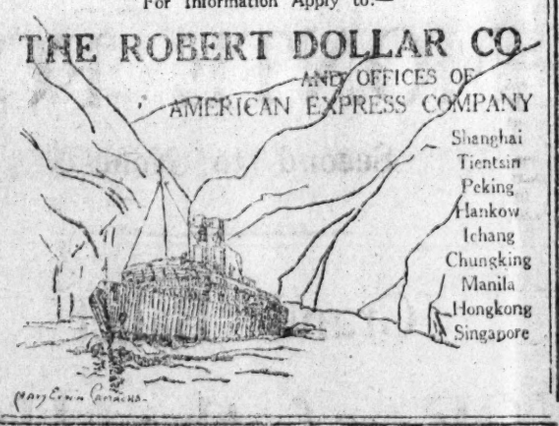

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S.S. "STANLEY DOLLAR" about end of Oct.—early Nov.

FOR LOS ANGELES HARBOR, SAN FRANCISCO, PUGET SOUND AND VANCOUVER
S.S. "GRACE DOLLAR" Sept. 15
S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR" about end October

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The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Sep. 4	7 a.m.	P. Pierce	S. Francisco	Sep. 20
Sep. 4	2 p.m.	Hawaii Maru	Seattle	
Sep. 7	1 p.m.	Shinyo M.	S. Francisco	Oct. 2
Sep. 8	4 p.m.	E. of Asia	Vancouver	Sep. 24

TO SOUTHERN PORTS, INDIA AND EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Sept. 4	12.30 p.m.	Macedonia	Marseilles	Oct. 8
Sep. 7	9 p.m.	Fushimi M.	Marseilles	Oct. 12

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	11 a.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	11 a.m.	via Chita
Tsingtao and Dairy	Sep. 3	8 p.m.	Sakaki M.
Chefoo and Tientsin	Sep. 3	9 p.m.	Hsinfung
Antang	Sep. 4	1.30 p.m.	Hunan
Newchwang	Sep. 4	1.30 p.m.	Changchow
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Sep. 4	1.30 p.m.	Tungchow
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Sep. 4	8 p.m.	Kingsing
Tsingtao	Sep. 4	9 p.m.	Yusang
Chefoo and Tientsin	Sep. 5	9 p.m.	Nanning

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Hongkong & Canton	Sep. 3	8 p.m.	P. Lincoln
Hongkong & Canton	Sep. 3	8 p.m.	Yingchow
Hongkong & Canton	Sep. 3	2 p.m.	Siberia M.
Foochow	Sep. 3	9 p.m.	Hsinchi
Swatow	Sep. 4	9 p.m.	Taisang
Hongkong & Canton	Sep. 5	8 p.m.	P. Macedonia
Swatow	Sep. 5	1.30 p.m.	Szechuen
Hongkong & Canton	Sep. 5	8 p.m.	P. Madison
Amoy	Sep. 5	9 p.m.	Suiyang

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe River ports	Daily	11 a.m.	via Train
	Daily	9 p.m.	via Traia
Manila, Australia and N. Zealand	Sep. 3	8 p.m.	P. Lincoln
Japan ports	Sep. 3	8 p.m.	Shanghai M.
Manila, Australia & N. Zealand	Sep. 3	2 p.m.	Siberia M.
Japan ports	Sep. 4	8 p.m.	Hakuai Maru
Manila, Australia and N. Zealand	Sep. 2	8 p.m.	P. Madison
Japan ports	Sep. 6	8 p.m.	Nagasaki M.

Men-Of-War In Port

Service	Date	Name	Flag and Rig
B N B	July 6	Bee	Br. Gun-boat
I C	Aug. 21	Calabria	Ital. Gunboat
M C W		Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
U S N B	Aug. 21	Despatch	Br. Cruiser
O D W	Aug. 2	E. Carlotto	Ital. Gun-boat
M C W	Mar. 23	Mantis	Br. Gun-boat
I C	June 25	Quiros	Am. Gun-boat
O D W	Aug. 20	Widgeon	Br. Gunboat

Meteorological Reports

September 2, 1923.
Sun rises today at 5.37
Sun sets today at 18.24

	SICCAWEI August 31		Sept. 1.	
(inches	29.64	29.69	29.68	29.73
Barometer (variation for 24 hrs.	-0.04	-0.04	-0.01	†0.02
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hrs.	-0.05	-0.02	†0.04	-0.04
Wind—direction	E	E	NNE	NNW
Wind—miles per hour	16.2	10.6	5.6	9.9
Temperature (Fahr.)	79°7	77°2	75°8	77°6
Humidity %	91	93	92	92
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	9	4	10	10
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	0.06	—	0.01	0.03

SICCAWEI ABRIGDED REPORT August 31.	Mean 1922	24 hrs. Variation	Previous average same period
Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to midnight before last (inches)	29.68	-0.03	29.81
Temperature (Min. 76°6) (Fahr.) (Max. 86°7)	81°7	-2°0	78°1
Rainfall (inches)	35.00	0.97	34.41

TRAVELLERS

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Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Sep. 2 — Portland, Ore.	West Keats	Am. Lumber Co.
Sep. 4. 9.00* San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Sep. 4 — Seattle	Hawaii Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Sep. 7 — New York	Lisbon Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sep. 7 — San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Sep. 7 — Portland, Ore.	Hannawa	Am. Lumber Co.
Sep. 8 — Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
Sep. 9 — Seattle	Shidzuoka M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Sep. 10 — Seattle	†P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Sep. 10 — New York	Atlas Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Sep. 10 — New York via Suez	Esther Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Sep. 15 — Vancouver	Grace Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Sep. 15 — Portland, Ore.	West Jena	Am. Lumber Co.
Sep. 18 — San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Sep. 18 — San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Sep. 20 — Vancouver	C. Freighter	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 22 — Seattle	†P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
Sept. 24 — Vancouver	†E. of Canada	Br. C. P. S.
Sep. 25 — New York	Wm. Penn	Am. Adl. O. Line
Sep. 26 — Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Sep. 29 — San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 3 — San Francisco	Taiyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Oct. 4 — Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Oct. 6 — Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Oct. 13 — San Francisco	†P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 16 — Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Oct. 20 — Vancouver	C. Skirmisher	Br. B. & S.
Oct 27 — San Francisco	†P. Cefeveland	Am. Adl. O. Line
Oct. 28 — Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Oct. 29 — San Francisco	Tenyo M.	Jap. T.K.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sep. 2 — Yokkaichi, Yokohama	Nagasaki M	Jap. N. Y. K.
Sep. 4 — Nagasaki	Nikko Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sep. 5 — Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Sep. 6 — Nagoya, Yokohama	Shanghai M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sep. 7 — Nagasaki	Hakuai Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sep. 8 — Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Takashima M.	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Sep. 4 — Calcutta	Janus	Br. M. M. & Co.
Sep. 4 2.30 London	†Macedonia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Sep. 5 — Rotterdam	Saparoea	Dut. H. C. T. Co
Sep. 8 — London	†Fushimim M	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sep. 10 — Hamburg, etc.	London Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Sep. 12 — Hamburg, etc.	Lycaon	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 13 — Hamburg, etc.	Glensanda	Br. G.L.E.A.
Sep. 13 — Bombay	Sicilia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Sep. 14 2.00 Marseilles	†Andre Lebon	Fr. M.M. Cie
Sep. 15 — Liverpool	Kt. Templar	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 18 — London	†Dongola	Br. M.M. & Co.
Sep. 19 — Antwerp, etc.	Mentor	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 22 — London, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sep. 25 — Hamburg, etc.	Lima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sep. 27 — Liverpool	Lyons Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sep. 28 — Marseilles	†Amboise	Fr. M.M. Cie
Sep. 30 — Liverpool	Telamon	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 2 — London	†Mantua	Br. M.M. & Co.
Oct. 2 — Rotterdam, etc.	Kertosono	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Oct. 3 — Rotterdam, etc.	Agapenor	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 10 — Hamburg, etc.	Phemius	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 12 — Marseilles	†Cordillere	Fr. M.M. Cie
Oct. 16 — London	†Karmala	Br. M.M. & Co.
Oct. 26 — Marseilles	†Angers	Fr. M.M. Cie
Oct. 30 — London—	†Caledonia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Oct. 31 — London	Teiresias	Br. B.& S.
Nov. 11 — Marseilles	†Chili	Fr. M. M. Cie
Nov. 13 — London	†Malwa	Br. M.M. & Co.
Nov. 23 — Marseilles	Porthos	Fr. M.M. Cie
Nov. 27 London	†Kalyan	Br. M.M. & Co.
Dec. 11 — London	†Devanha	Br. M.M. & Co.
Dec. 25 — London	†Kaiser-I-Hind	Br. M.M. & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

Sep. 19 — Melbourne, etc.	†Tango Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 6 — Melbourne, etc.	†Arafura	Br. M.M. & Co.
Nov. 3 — Melbourne, etc.	†St. Albans	Br. M.M. & Co.
Dec. 1 — Melbourne, etc.	†Eastern	Br. M.M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sep. 2 — Hongkong, Manila	West Keats	Am. Lumber Co.
Sep. 2 D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Waishing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Sep. 3 5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 3 5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Ninzshao	Chi. N. S. S. N.
Sept. 3 4.00 Hongkong	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Sep. 4 4.00 Ningpo	Yungshin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 4 4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 4 3.00 S. H'kong, C'ton	Szechuen	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 4 — Foochow	Haichi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 5 D.L. Hongkong, Manila	P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Sep. 5 — Hongkong, Canton	Taishun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 5 D.L. Hongkong, Manila	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 5 — Manila	W. Faralon	Am. S. & B.
Sept. 6 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
Sep. 6 D.L. A. H'kong, C'ton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 7 — Hongkong, Manila	W. Cactus	Am. S. & B.
Sept. 7 — Hongkong	E. of Canada	Br. C. P. S.
Sep. 7 — Hongkong, Manila	Hannawa	Am. Lumber Co.
Sep. 13 — Hongkong	Arabia Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Sept. 14 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 15 — Hongkong, Manila	Taiyo M.	Jap. T.K.K.
Sep. 18 — Hongkong, Manila	P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Sep. 21 — Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Sep. 25 — Hongkong, Manila	W. O'Rowa	Am. S. & B.
Sep 28 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Sep. 30 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sep. 4. 3.00 Antung	Hunan	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 4. 3.00 W. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 4 3.00 Newchwang	Changchow	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 4 6.00* Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. O.K.K.
Sep. 4 — Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 4 — Newchwang	Yushun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 6 D.L. Chefoo, Tientsin	Nanning	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 6 — Dairen	Seikyo Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Sep. 15 — Darren, etc.	West Jena	Am. Lumber Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept. 2 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 3 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 3 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 3 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Sep. 4 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 4 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Sep. 5 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 5 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 6 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 6 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
Sep. 6 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 7 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 7 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Sep. 8 M.N. Hankow, etc	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 9 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 10 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep. 10 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenko	Br. J.M. & Co.
Sep. 10 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.

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AUCTIONS

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At 10 a.m.

NEW SUPERIOR AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE AND REQUISITES

Comprising:—

Oak bevelled mirror back hat and umbrella stand, hall table, hall chairs, Jardiniere stands, Teak Mahogany stained silk tapestry seated Drawing Room Suite, Bevelled mirror back Music Cabinet, Escritoire, Silver ware Cabinet with plush lining, Teapoys, Fancy centre table, 3-fold screen, Morriss Rockers with tapestry cushions, Tapestry upholstered Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chairs, Carved Blackwood Side Table, Tea table, Column stands, stools, Dark stained Rope design Dining Room Suite, Leather upholstered Double spring Couch and arm chairs, Teak Flat top desk, desk chairs, Teak walnut stained Bedroom suite with carved panels rose basket design, Mahogany stained Bedroom Suite fitted with bevelled mirrors, Wooden Double and Single Bedsteads, Mosquito Nets, Good E. P., Cutlery, Crockery & Glass ware, Fine Chinese Porcelains, Ornaments, Silver ware "G. E." OSCILLATING TABLE FAN 200 VOLTS, Large Pictures etc.

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1 complete set of cutlery in canteen case

CARGO AUCTION

On Wednesday September 5th, 1923, At 2.30 p.m.

3 Cases Mercerised Dyed Brocades, Pure Wool Yarn, 1 Bale Newspaper, Galvanized Roofing Nails, Patent Precision Spanners, Dividers, Calipers, Iron Screws, Safety Razors, Blades, "Everharp" and "Duro Point" Pencil, Paper Fans, Powder Puffs, 3 Cases Lady's Shoes, Heavy Ash, Cork Mats, "Rosan" Closets, Glass Ware, A. C. Motor, Williams Dental Cream, Groats, Cigars, Native Cloth, Gold Powder.

also

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Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, SEPT. 2, 1923

(The evening tide are higher than the morning tides, they are about equal at noon and midnight).

Approximate rise, at spring 4½ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 3¾ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
4h. 59m.	6ft. 2in.	4h. 20m.	7ft. 0in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The evening tides are higher than the morning tides.)
Approximate rise, 5½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H.	M.	H.	M.
3	0	3	19

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset.

Moon		Sun		Daylight	Dark
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets		
10.30 p.m.	11.26 a.m.	5h. 37m.	6h. 22m.	4h. 52m.	7h. 7m.

Mean Barometric Pressure, August 29.71 in. 754.9 mm.

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Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen for Ningpo: Misses V. C. Hill, A. I. Pettit, D. Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. S. Benjamin and three children.

Protecting Wayfarers In The Interior

BY PETER S. JOWE
(Independent News Service)

Such a high premuim has been put on banditry in China by the surprising success of the Lincheng bandits that few if any of the unpaid troops of China think of anything else at this moment but the profitable adventure in the woods. Soldiers throughout China are either under-paid or never paid, and what is whirling in their minds at present is not how to make threats for their back pay, but how to kidnap one of the traveling foreigners in their territory and then simply wait for officials to beg for their release with good offers.

That the Lincheng case has given a tip to the groaning hordes of soldiery and bandits is best indicated by the efforts of brigands throughout the country to get into their net some foreigners, who are to the bandits or soldiers much better than any promissory note they can get anywhere.

When the Lincheng brigands were still holding up their overbearing attitude regarding the release of foreigners, a few thousand ex-soldiers of Honan saw their opportunity in banditry, and very soon got hold of Father P. A. Melotto, whom they are still holding as a "foreign bond" against cash payment. Later Mr. D'Arcy Weatherbe was captured near Yunnanfu by bandits with the same intent and purpose. Close upon his release came the news that another French priest was captured in that near locality.

Then one morning came the news that Tsaoshih was raided by bandits who visited that town for no other purpose than the capture of foreigners, who fortunately happened to be absent from Tsaoshih at the time. Peking report says that Szechuen Province has fallen into the grip of bandits, and the same source gives the news that about 10,000 bandits are awaiting for their chance on the Lower Yangtze. In other words the traveling routes in the interior are beset by bandits who are squatting in quiet awaitment for "foreign bonds."

The most urgent question at this moment is not how the Lincheng note in Peking will eventuate, important as it is, but how best to take precautions against recurrences of the sad incident. The Diplomatic Corps and the Chinese officials in Peking are crying over the spilt milk in the Lincheng case, which is of course an important and necessary part of the reparation. But if they look farther to the immediate and remote future, will they not admit with awe that the next Lincheng case or cases may shock Peking at any time?

Therefore it behooves them to take precautionary steps in the meantime to guard against the threatening menace of banditry. Reparation is necessary and important, but the simple wisdom of shutting the stable doors after the horses bolted is so clear in the bandit situation that both the Diplomatic Corps and Chinese officials can ill afford to neglect the nation-wide terror of banditry.

During the next months the foreigners will be returning from their summer homes at Kuling, Chikungshan, Peitaiho, Mokanshan Tsingtao and other resorts, and most of them particularly missionaries, will have to travel long distances in the interior in order to get to their domicile. Now, does it not suggest at once that these traveling missionaries in the interior will be met by bandits before they get to their destinations. Are the authorities going to wait and see until the trouble comes, or are they going to have that needed ounce of precaution in protecting the several thousand after-summer wayfarers who will be on the way shortly?

Vessels Due

Amboise, *Marseilles*	Sep. 3
Canton, *Gothenburg*	Sep. 5
Chekiang, *Tientsin*	Sep. 5
Chungking, *Hankow*	Sep. 6
Elveric, *New York*	Sep. 6
E. of Asia, *Hongkong*	Sep. 5
E. of Canada, *Vancouer*	Sep. 7
Esang, *Newchwang*	Sep. 3
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	Sep. 1
Fushimi Maru, *Yokohama*	Sep. 5
Hakuai Maru, *Osaka*	Sep. 2
Hannawa, *Portland*	Sep. 3
Hawaii Maru, *Hongkong*	Sep. 3
Haean, *Foochow*	Sep. 2
Hsinfung, *Tientsin*	Sep. 2
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	Sep. 2
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo*	Sep. 5
Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	Sep. 4
Kanchow, *Hongkong*	Sep. 8
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	Sep. 10
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	Sep. 9
Kiangteen, *Hankow*	Sep. 7
Kingsing, *Tientsin*	Sep. 3
Kiangan, *Hankow*	Sep. 4
Kiangshun, *Hankow*	Sep. 3
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	Sept. 3
Kertosono, *Rotterdam*	Sep. 3
Kungwo, *Hankow*	Sep. 9
Kutwo, *Hankow*	Sep. 5
Lisbon Maru, *Kobe*	Sep. 5
Loksang, *Hongkong*	Sep. 6
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Sep. 6
Luenyi, *Hankow*	Sep. 9
Luenho, *Hankow*	Sep. 8
Matsumoto Maru, *Europe*	Sep. 4
Nagasaki Maru *Nagasaki*	Sep. 6
Nikko Maru, *Osaka*	Sep. 5
Poyang, *Hankow*	Sep. 8
Pres. Pierce, *Hongkong*	Sep. 3
Pres Lincoln, S. *Francisco*	Sep. 2
Prss. Madison, *Settle*	Sep. 4
Rosandra, *Singapore*	Sep. 6
Saparoea, *Vladivostok*	Sep. 4
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen*	Sep. 3
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	Sep. 9
Shanghai Maru, *Nagaski*	Sep. 3
Shidzuoka Maru, *Hongkong*	Sep. 8
Shinyo Maru, *Hongkong*	Sep. 7
Shengking, *Hankow*	Sep. 2
Sinkiang, *Tsingtao*	Sep. 6
Sicilia, *Bombay*	Sep. 6
Siberia Maru, *S. Francisco*	Sept. 2
Soochow, *Hongkong*	Sep. 5
Sunning, *Hongkong*	Sep. 10
Taishun, *Hongkong*	Sep. 3
Taisang, *Tsingtao*	Sep. 3
Takeshima Maru, *Yokohama*	Sep. 3
Tatung, *Hankow*	Sep. 5
Tuckwo, *Honkow*	Sep. 2
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	Sep. 2
Whangpu, *Hankow*	Sep. 3
Wosang, *Antung*	Sep. 2
Woosung, *Hankow*	Sept. 7
Wuchang, *Hankow*	Sep. 10
Yuesang, *Hongkong*	Sep. 2
Yungshin *Ningpo*	Sep. 4

Weather Report

Aug. 31.—High pressures over northern Japan. The typhoon is crossing Kiusiu N.E. ward. The depression is nearing our regions also N.E. ward. Moderate cyclonic circulation over Chekiang. Variable breezes elsewhere. Overcast to cloudy weather with intermittent showers in our Valley

Sept. 1.—Cloudy and cooler weather because of the depression having taken to the sea during the night to the S. of Shanghai. Intermittent showers or drizzle. Rising pressure. N.N.W.ly wind.

Chronic Diarrhoea

Are you subject to attacks of diarrhoea? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that physicians have failed on, and it will cure you. For sale everywhere.

MAGAZINE

The China Press

大陸報

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 26, 1923

Wearing Padlocked Pearls To Thwart Cunning Crooks

Invisible Chains, "Shotgun Bracelets" and Barbed Tiaras for Terrified Society Beauties Driven to Burglar-Proof Devices

Mrs. William E. Corey, Wife of the Steel King, the Loss of Whose Pearls Led Society to Wear Padlocked Jewels. The Inset at Right, Shows One of the New Tricks, a Barbed Prong, for Protecting the Tiara.

(Photo © Campbell Studios)

Arrow Points to a Hidden Corsage-Guard for the Necklace.

Invisible Chain, Running Beneath the Frock from Necklace to Garter.

The "Shotgun Bracelet," Brooch, Attached to Pearls, and Screwed Into the Corset Through the Bodice.

Mrs. Charlotte King Palmer, New York Society Beauty Who Was Robbed of Jewels Valued at $500,000.

Mrs. James H. R. Cromwell (Delphine (Dodge), Who Fears to Appear in Public Wearing Her Famous $1,500,000 Pearls.

(C) Carter & Ivins

Mrs. Cromwell's Necklace of 389 Flawless Pearls.

Mrs. Irene M. Schoelkopf, Victim of a $500,000 Jewel Robbery.

(C) U. & U.

Mrs. Sarah L. Robertson, Who Gave Up a Handful of Costly Baubles at the Point of a Revolver.

AND after madame is coifed and gowned and beautified to the last dab of paint and powder, Yvette the maid comes forward with madame's shimmering rope of pearls, twines it thrice about madame's throat, inserts a tiny silver key into an "invisible" keyhole, and deftly turns it. Madame now is ready for the evening—her precious pearls are PADLOCKED on her!

Out of Paris, via London, the fashion of locking jewels on their wearers has wafted to America—not simply as a fad, but dictated by a constantly growing fear of the ripping knife of the apache, the fist of the thug, the sly fingers of the professional dancing escort.

A series of bold jewel thefts in New York and Continental capitals has led rich women, with locked-on jewels, to defy the underworld. Refusing to sacrifice their vanity by leaving their baubles at home. They said to crookdom:

Very well! We accept your challenge. If the law has no terrors for you, we shall see what ingenuity can do. James, to the silversmith's!—Monsieur, make me up an 'invisible chain' for my necklace, a 'shotgun hinge' for my bracelets, 'loop-the-loops' for my jeweled slipper buckles. Now, sneak thieves, come on!"

The famous so-called "Schoelkopf case" was among the first jewel robberies indirectly responsible for the new style in jewel protection.

Mrs. Irene M. Schoelkopf, wife of C. P. Hugo Schoelkopf, Buffalo millionaire, wore $500,000 worth of pearls, diamonds and amethysts to a party in the New York studio of Frank Barrett Carman, young man-about-town.

Several persons were present at the party. There were cocktails, poker, a quarrel between two of the guests over a check. Mrs. Schoelkopf left alone. On the floor below Carman's apartment three men sprang from a corner, overpowered her, gagged her, bound her and tore her jewels from her. Part of the loot she later recovered, but the bandits never were caught. The principal item in the list of missing articles was Mrs. Schoelkopf's pearls.

Mrs. Sarah L. Robertson, of Deal, New Jersey, was another rich woman sensationally robbed. She had five guests at her home for dinner. The doorbell rang. Mrs. Robertson answered it herself. She was greeted, she said afterward, by a masked face, and the muzzle of a blue steel revolver.

"The sparklers, please!" said a muffled voice, and Mrs. Robertson (so she told the police) helplessly handed over a fortune in gems, including her string of valuable pearls.

Again pearls were stolen when [illegible] men broke into the New York apartment of Mrs. Charlotte King Palmer, former stage beauty, and walked off with jewels valued at more than $800,000.

On the heels of these startling thefts came a dispatch from Paris, telling how Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Sr., of the rich Pittsburgh Thaw family, was drugged by a dancing apache in a boulevard cafe. While she lay in a stupor across a table hidden in a nook of the cafe, the apache snipped off her pearl necklace.

The next big loss of pearls was reported by Mrs. William E. Corey, wife of the New York and Pittsburgh multi-millionaire, who was formerly head of the Carnegie Steel Company and is now a director in a dozen oil, steel, mining, engineering, motor manufacturing and other wealthy corporations.

Mrs. Corey was in London. She had just arrived there from Paris. Somewhere between the Corey villa at Villegenis, France, and her London hotel —she informed Scotland Yard — her $50,000 pearls were either lost or stolen.

The British and French police investigated for weeks. Automobiles, railroad trains and hotels were gone over with a fine-tooth comb. Pawn shops were searched. Suspects were questioned. The pearls could not be found.

At length Mrs. Corey's chauffeur, a French youth named Gustave Boueihl, bobbed up with part of the pearls—not, however, the largest ones. He said he found them beneath the cushions of the motor car in which he drove his mistress to the station in Paris. A few days later he took more pearls to the police. They became suspicious. They arrested Boueihl, gave him the "third degree" and, they say, got a confession from him.

The episode of the Corey pearls, coming on the heels of so many similar daring exploits, brought the panicky feeling among society women to a head. Rumors were rife that an international syndicate of "master crooks" was operating in Europe and America. It was said a score of intended victims were marked for robbery. From Antwerp, world center for the illicit jewel trade, came word that dealers were promising the finest strings of pearls for sale that had ever been placed on the market.

What were society's peacock queens to do? They could run the risk of losing their costly ornaments, or they could do as Mrs. James H. R. Cromwell, the former Delphine Dodge, does. She is the owner of the famous $1,500,000 pearl necklace that once belonged to Catherine of Russia. Only once has she worn her pearls. On that occasion she was sick with fear that they would be stolen. So now she keeps them locked up day and night in the vaults of a Philadelphia bank.

While tearful wives and anxious husbands were discussing the jewel thieves, there came a gala night at Ciro's restaurant in Paris. One of the beauties present was an American society woman noted for her resplendent jewels. She wore this evening a dazzling necklace of emeralds and diamonds.

"But aren't you frightened?" fluttered one of her friends. "They say one isn't safe anywhere these days if her necklace is worth more than a few francs. And yours——"

The American woman gave a low laugh and gestured to the gem encrusted pin in the form of a salamander, caught at the edge of her gown.

"Do you see?" she said. "There is a tiny chain of platinum and steel leading from my necklace into the mouth of the salamander. You think it ends there—hein? But it does not. My dear, if I could only show you! That chain goes beneath my bodice and runs almost the length of my figure. Do you know where it is fastened? To my garter! If a thief caught at the necklace, he would have to tear off my entire costume before he got it!"

News of the "invisible chain" spread like the latest scandal through the Parisian-American colony. Smart jewelers there, and in London and New York, were quick to "catch on." The result was a stream of "locking" devices.

Besides the "invisible chain" for necklaces, there appeared the "shotgun bracelet." This is worn on the upper arm. But instead of being slipped into place over the hand, the bracelet is hinged so that it is "breeched" as a shotgun is and clamped directly over the biceps. It works not unlike handcuffs work.

The padlocked necklace is another innovation. Where a necklace of pearls or other precious stones, even old amber, is long enough, it is coiled several times about the neck. A small padlock is affixed to the necklace. When properly put on, the padlock is invisible where the coils cross.

A brooch at the neck-line of a low-cut bodice may appear to have been pinned there carelessly. By the latest method, however, the brooch is fitted with a screw corresponding to a grooved hole in the upper rim of the corset. The frock has a tiny insertion like a buttonhole. Thus the brooch can be screwed tightly in place, so that it is part of the corset, without in the least spoiling the looks of the lady's toilette.

One famous society beauty, say her friends, has guarded against the loss of her diamond tiara by adding a sharp steel point to the clasp. Concealed in her hair, it is never noticed. She herself or her maid, knowing it is there, can remove the tiara without being "stung." But woe to him who thinks to filch the bauble—he is likely to give himself away with a loud yelp!

These are but a few of the precautions beauty is taking against the beast who would despoil her of her gewgaws. That is why madame's nightly order to her maid is: "Lock me up, Yvette!"

For the Midsummer Girl

THE appeal of midsummer finery lies in its daintiness. As if inspired by the season of full-blown, brilliant flowers, fashion designers offer us the charm of their most colorful fabrics. For the varied occasions of midsummer, the costumes shown on this page today offer an interesting variety.

© Style Service
Fogarty Teller & Co.
Art Studio

DAINTINESS is the dominant factor in midsummer apparel. For it is then that we feel able to indulge our tastes for the illusory fineries, those sheer things which seem to have been inspired by the season itself.

The bloom of Summer roses is chosen for the pattern which poises its colorful charm against a chiffon material. Quaint, indeed, is the bodice with its dainty puff sleeves and wide neckline. As a delicate trimming, its designer has fashioned rows of fine lace, which are used at the peplum waistline, sleeve-ends and lower extremity of the skirt.

After a strenuous day in the open, the filmy negligee has a particular appeal. The one illustrated is made of soft, brocaded crepe with wide cascades of brilliant chiffon trailing from the shoulders to fashion flowing sleeves. A narrow train of brocade extends from the back panel of the robe, and is terminated by hand-wound flower knots, in harmony with those of the girdle.

The sports costume, which is attractively developed with a knitted sweater, silk skirt and scarf, may be selected in one's favorite tint. The illustration shows a line of color at the front closing of the sweater blouse, a similar band at the lower extremity, and cuffs to match. The same color is used to mark the cross blocks which give this attire its smartly tailored appearance.

To complete the effect, one selects a small, becoming hat of felt with its trimming severely tailored in keeping with the lines of the costume itself.

Afternoon occasions a welcome change of apparel. We ask for the brightly hued things then, and we must have them in their most glorified form, to wit: the charming little chapeau of straw with its turn-back brim covered with small buds.

Ornamented with wide bandings of embroidery and boasting the delightful feminine inconsistency of a fur collar in midsummer, the graceful silk cape offers itself as a needed accessory to the wardrobe of the well-dressed woman.

This cape can be reversed and worn at evening affairs as well, since its lining is of a brilliant satin-back crepe and its seams so cleverly disguised as to appear non-existent.

The tie string is of the same material as the cape itself, meeting gracefully at the front in a loose bow knot.

Whether the midsummer wardrobe is planned for town or country, it should meet the season's requirements of simplicity, color and daintiness. The costume that includes all three artistically combined, is sure to be attractive at this time of the year.

One may select a neutral frock and still give her costume those delightfully summery flashes of color in the chapeau. Flowers and ribbon can be combined as they are in the model worn with the chiffon frock. The brim is transparent and shows a tracery of ribbon design. Its bow catches two silk roses in the clusters of satin folds.

WHAT WOMEN WEAR

—By Anne Rittenhouse

Milliners have found this summer that most discerning women have preferred hats embellished with a few flowers to those with crowns made up entirely of artificial flowers, and smarter than either sort of trimming in the estimation of some women is the hat trimmed with a single blossom.

In classifying the smart hats one sees in midsummer, an interesting list might be these hats of single flower, and in this classification you would find many hats from the most clever milliners. This single flower arrangement is not often attempted by the tyro in millinery. The woman who tries to cut expenses by trimming her own hats is always tempted to be lavish. And fortunately so. Only the master craftsman and the milliner who is an artist as well can trim a hat with a single flower and produce a smart effect.

The hat sketched is of green straw, the lily of white organdy wound with a green wire. Another interesting example of the hat trimmed with a single flower is the rather wide-brimmed poke reminiscent of the Directoire mode, trimmed only with a banding of soft silk or ribbon round the crown and a rose placed at the right side a little nearer back than front. Then of course there is the floppy, garden-party hat with a single rose with foliage placed on the brim so that the rose comes at the edge, weighing down the hat. Sometimes this single rose spray is placed so that it actually droops off the hat, hanging down almost to the shoulder.

Two interesting things in midsummer hat fashions you may have noticed—the halo hat, built without a crown, for the sake of coolness, ostensibly. Another departure from the normal in midsummer hat fashions is the use of the wide-brimmed ed felt hat. the wide-brimmed felt hat. The wide brim is chosen as a protection against the sun. It seems absurd—doesn't it? Yet women who have been wearing the new light weight felt hats for summer insist that they are not perceptibly warmer than many silk or straw hats designed for summer, and they have so many advantages in softness and durability as to offset the possible additional warmth. So great has been the demand for the pure white felt hat this summer that you may have difficulty in getting one at all—for the milliners assure us that the demand has been so great that manufacturers have used up their supply of the white fur needed to make these white felt hats.

Green straw hat trimmed with a single white organdie lily.

White is especially and singularly appropriate for—every occasion.

It is about the best choice you can make for everything but your bathing suit. To be sure there are white bathing suits, but unless you want to attract an unconscionable amount of attention you won't wear one. For other occasions—everything from weddings to first mourning, from childhood to old age, from tennis to city shopping, white is well chosen. Smart women even select white for part if not all of their riding clothes. More and more women are appreciating the value of white for housework. If they do their own they often choose the all-white frock in preference to colored cottons that fade with frequent washings, and if they don't they buy white frocks for cook, maid and nurse. There is an ever increasing demand for the white servants' uniform.

All of which does not have much to do with the smartness of white—but it does go to show that we can't very well get away from white. Many women are even going back to the all-white muslin night gown and underclothing.

Possibly one of the most interesting things about white frocks this summer is that they are so often chosen by well-dressed women for town wear. Even those very conservative women who would once have considered black or navy blue or some equally dark tone the only thing suitable for a thin silk frock to wear when going about town in warm weather and would have felt extremely uncomfortable and conspicuous in white, now wear this in perference to any other color. cleaner, perhaps ell-dressed wo

Perhaps our cities are becoming men find it more easy to wear white when they come to town in summer since they come in their own cars rather than in railroad trains, perhaps the simplicity and lining-lessness of the present frock makes it easier to have all white frocks cleaned or laundered than once was the case.

There are a good many perhapses. But the really interesting fact is that the early prophecies that this summer was to be a "very white season," have come true. It is even whiter than the prophets had expected.

But it is not necessary to wear all white to be smart, in fact the preference at present seems to be for the white frock with colored accessories. A smart woman recently wore the little frock shown in the sketch when she lunched in town one summer's day. The frock was of white crepe de chine finely tucked and buttoned with large buttons of the material. She vore a rouge-colored straw hat and her purse was of green, red and bronze striped silk.

Frock of white crepe de chine laid in fine tucks, fastened with large buttons of the material.

If your sweater is not sleeveless it must have the sleeveless effect, says the open-eyed woman who has frquented the country clubs devotedly this summer.

You will probably have bought your sleeveless sweaters by this time, she goes on to advise, but if you haven't then it's a clever trick to wear one of the new sweaters made one color in the body and another in the sleeves. The frock with which you wear it must be like the sleeves, and then you give the impression of wearing a sleeveless sweater. It is only when you doff your sweater, revealing a sleeveless frock beneath, that it becomes apparent that your sweater really boasts sleeves.

To be specific, you may have a knitted sweather like the one shown in the sketch—of Egyptian blue body and white sleeves. Then you wear it over a white frock, so that the sleeves of the sweater look as of they belonged to the frock. It's a trick, if you like, and tricks are perhaps not good art, but it's a rather clever trick and may therefore be excused. It's good fashion.

For the most part present-day fashion steers clear of the tricky device—the detail of dress that looks like something beside what it is. We hear less oc simulated plaits and simulated closing and simulated panels. That word "simulated" used to be a stock in trade with dressmakers and the people who wrote the descriptions and instructions on paper parterns.

Usually, nowadays, our frocks do up and undo where they look as it they did. Once it seemed to be the test of a dressmaker's skill to hide by ingeniously placed snappers and hooks and eyes, the actual opening of a frock, though it was quite smart to place a row of buttons and a simulated placket somewhere else on the frock.

This sweater, by the way, closes down the front and the choice of many well-dressed women now is for this type of sweater in preference to the one that fastens at the side. There are some with long tuxedo collars closing at the front at the waistline with a single button.

Let's hope that this new fashion of sweaters with contrasting sleeves won't give the women who knit their own sweaters an inspiration to use up odds and ends knitting bouts.

Egyptian blue knitted sweater with white sleeves, worn with white crepe frock.

Tennis Toes

The painful affection known as "tennis elbow," which had for a time the distinction of being the only complaint peculiar to lawn tennis, has now been joined by "tennis toes." Doctors are being frequently consulted by players who are disabled by the state of their feet. "The condition," says a London surgeon, "is one technically described as epidermal suppuration.

"In my belief and that of other doctors it has suddenly become common because of the greatly increased number of hard courts. The damage arises from over-use of the toes on hard, unyielding surfaces. Ill-fitting shoes, no doubt, increase the ease with which the trouble arises. It is the rocking movement on and off the toes which is often seen at the moment of delivering the overhand service, that is especially responsible for damaging the skin and starting the complaint."

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1923

Selling Transportation, A Great World Problem

It is a remarkable fact that as regards highway transportation, the world has been contented with an average speed of four miles per hour down to the beginning of the present century. The following quotation from an address before the Second National Conference on Education for Highway Transport Engineering by George M. Graham, vice-president of the Chandler Motor Car Company, describes the lack of progress in transportation methods in a very picturesque and striking manner.

"Go to the authorities and try to study the history of transportation, and you will be amazed to find that until the last one hundred and twenty years there was no advance. The Romans, and later the French, under Napoleon, built some good roads, and that represents the sum total of progress until the first decade of the nineteenth century. It is hard to realise that anything so vital to human kind as transportation should have been so slow in its development. It is an amazing thought when set against all that happened in the world in that time. The culture of Greece, the far-flung power of Rome, the mighty empire of Charlemagne all had their rise, their history and their fall. The Dark Ages and the Middle Ages came and went. The Crusaders wrote their dramatic history. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries came the great outburst of exploration that carried the mariners of Europe all over the world to the discovery of new countries. Three great revolutions, in England in 1688, in our country in 1776, and in France in 1793, made their contributions to free institutions.

"Actually the history of modern transportation may be said to begin within the last 120 years. Roughly with the first steamboat on the Clyde and Stephenson with the first locomotive, two score years ago, our electric trolley in the final quarter of the last century, and finally the internal combustion motor vehicles on land and water, and in the air, represent more progress than had previously been made in all recorded history.

"As if intent on making up for lost time, automotive engineers have made one epoch-making invention after another during the last two decades, with the result that self-propelled vehicles are now travelling over every highway in the world in constantly increasing numbers. In the merchandising of motor cars, however, the development thus far has been in the direction of distributing passenger cars rather than motor trucks. While tens of thousands of concerns have secured agencies for one or another of the many popular makes of passenger cars and have been highly successful in their distribution, comparatively few of these have seriously sought to develop the potential market in their respective localities for commercial vehicles. In other words, the average automobile dealer and distributor—both in the United States and abroad—has apparently overlooked this important part of the automobile field.

This fact is now coming to be more clearly recognised and many dealers instead of styling themselves automobile distributors have adopted the broader term, "transportation merchants." The salesmen of these progressive concerns are instructed not only to follow up carefully their lists of prospects for passenger cars, but to develop and stimulate in every possible way the demand for commercial vehicles in their territories. This is a plan that can be adopted with success by any and every motor car distributor, no matter where he may be situated or what type of clients he may serve.

If the distributor is located in a city where there is little or no manufacturing his list of prospects for commercial vehicles will naturally comprise all of the leading tradesmen, from the large department stores down to the butchers, grocers and other purveyors of household supplies. Before calling on these possible customers the salesmen should first assure himself of their financial ability to pay for the type of vehicle he believes to be suited to their need. He should also master thoroughly the arguments that will serve to convince each customer that the purchase of a commercial vehicle or a fleet of motor trucks, as the case may be, will be a money-saving investment. On this point the manufacturers will gladly supply abundant ammunition for any type of prospect, including scores of photographs showing trucks equipped with special bodies for any class of business. Costs have been worked out in elaborate tables showing comparisons between horse-drawn and motor-driven vehicles for various purposes. One manufacturer has estimated that his trucks are actually in use in more than 300 different classes or kinds of business. After he has mastered this material the salesman can add special facts relating to his own locality or to his prospect's particular line.

Motor car distributors situated in industrial cities have a much wider field for they can include among their prospects not only the wholesale and retail merchants, but also the manufacturers, large and small. There are very few manufacturing concerns indeed that cannot advantageously use one or more trucks. A large talking-machine factory near Philadelphia, which enjoys both water-front facilities and railway sidings, finds it profitable to use nine 5-ton trucks around its yards, another for loading freight cars with carload lots, another for transporting material for making crates and twelve others for various purposes, including a regular schedule of trips to and from Philadelphia. Another manufacturer making shoes near Boston, who operates nine factories with a total capacity of 24,000 pairs of shoes per day, handles more than 1,000 tons of materials and finished merchandise per month with the aid of five trucks at less than half the cost of shipping by rail. It is reported that one of these trucks recently hauled 1,000 cases of shoes. These are simply illustrations of modern industrial uses for motor trucks which can be multiplied indefinitely. The salesman should study each prospect constructively, looking upon himself as a transportation engineer and making it his business to solve the transportation problems of each client in the best possible way. Naturally no two cases will be exactly alike, and it is therefore advisable for the dealer to secure an agency for trucks of each of the standard sizes and capacities from 1,000 pounds up to five tons. Thus equipped, the salesman can recommend exactly the type of truck best suited for each duty.

The distributor who is located in a country district is by no means deprived on that account of a potential market for trucks. In the United States farmers are buying trucks in increasing quantities each year and are finding many profit-making possibilities in their use. In the Indianapolis stock yards as many as 6,800 hogs have been received by motor truck in a single day, which was 2,000 more than were received by the steam and interurban roads combined. As many as 700 motor trucks have arrived at these yards in one day, some of them coming from distances as great as 80 miles. The motor truck has been of tremendous assistance to farmers in the fruit growing districts by enabling them to market their highly perishable crops without delay. Community markets have been established in many cities and to these motor trucks bring farm produce of all kinds, thus affording an outlet for the farmer and at the same time providing fresh country vegetables for city dwellers. The rural motor express is another development in the motor truck field that has been a great service to farmers in small country communities. These trucks run on regular schedule and carry any quantity of farm produce from a crate of eggs to a truckload of vegetables. On their return trips they bring whatever the farmer or his family may require from the city stores, the goods often being ordered by telephone. Rural milk routes are also served by truck in many localities—the city of Milwaukee for example, receiving 80 percent of its milk supply in this manner and enjoying the lowest retail rate of any city of its size in the country.

Speaking of rural express lines naturally suggests another large field for motor trucks that is being gradually developed, not only in the United States, but in all parts of the world. This is the establishment of motor freight and express services wherever sufficient traffic is available to make such lines profitable. It is estimated that there are 10,000 such services in existence at the present time in the United States alone, and many of them have been so profitable that their owners have doubled and redoubled their equipment. Frequently these services are established as direct feeders to the railway lines, relieving the railways of the trouble and expense of handling less than carload lots for short trips. For such a service the truck has a great advantage over the railway inasmuch as it carries the goods directly from the shipper's door to that of the consignee, whereas if the railway were used some means of transportation would have to be provided to take the goods to the railway siding and then to remove them to the consignee's residence or place of business. The automotive salesman who is fully equipped with facts and figures regarding the profit-making possibilities of such trucking lines as are here described can frequently interest capitalists in organising companies for the purpose of operating such services in his locality. Experts who have been studying this problem from every angle for the benefit of the automotive industry as a whole, have prepared an immense amount of data showing how to organise motor express lines, the original cost, fixed and operating charges, how to survey the routes, how to canvas prospective customers and giving a great many other valuable facts.

The automobile distributor who is located in a mining district, a lumbering region or in any locality where large quantities of heavy products have to be handled will find it worth while to investigate carefully the possibilities for selling motor trucks to the principal concerns engaged in these industries. In mining, particularly, trucks have proved to be invaluable. Special types of trucks and trailers have been invented for handling logs, ores and many other heavy commodities. Trucks have proved particularly advantageous for operating across barren or desert countries. For example, the famous 20-mule teams that formerly transported borax across Death Valley have long since been replaced by fleets of trucks which carry their own water and supplies. Many hundreds of trucks are also in use in petroleum fields in different parts of the world.

Still another development that has resulted in creating a large demand for motor trucks in many localities has been the establishment of motor bus lines. In these cases special bodies of various type are built to be placed on standard truck chassis. Sometimes the bus lines are operated in competition with existing street car services; in other localities they are used as feeders, bringing passengers in from outlying districts to the regular street car stations. Still more frequently they are operated as interurban lines, making a regular schedule of trips between two or more cities, and passing through numerous intervening villages. The fact that these lines avoid the heavy initial expense of tracks and power stations involved in the construction of electric street railways make them very profitable. Capitalists in all parts of the world are showing an increasing interest in this field of transportation.

Somewhat similar to these services are those rendered by the fleets of taxi-cabs that are now rapidly displacing horse drawn vehicles in the parts of the world for hackney services. In the United States many of the most successful companies operating taxi-cabs are purchasing vehicles made on a special chassis expressly for this purpose, and cases have been reported where the operators have been able to double their equipment of taxi-cabs from the profits of a single year's operations. Here again, the entire subject of organising a taxi-cab company and every detail connected with its successful operation have been carefully worked out by specialists, so that a mass of practical information is available and can readily be procured for the benefit of any one who is interested in organising such an enterprise.

Thus far we have been considering possible new fields for motor trucks in various localities. There are many ways, however, in which the dealer or distributor who has already handled a line of trucks successfully can materially increase his sales by keeping abreast of current developments. Many large concerns in the United States using fleets of trucks for special purpose have found it very profitable to have demountable bodies. A wholesale drug concern, for example, has these bodies loaded in its warehouses and then installed on the chassis by means of chain cranes adjusted to the shipping platform. A truck arriving at the shipping platform early in the morning deposits an empty body and takes one that has been previously filled. It is thus on its way in a very few minutes, making room for other trucks. No matter how often the driver may return with an empty, there will always be a full body awaiting him. In the course of a year this plan resulted in the saving of many thousands of dollars in drivers' time and greatly speeded up the work of deliveries.

For the transportation of merchandise destined to go part of the way by railway (goods train), the use of special standardised compartments has been found to be very advantageous. These compartments are usually built of steel of such a size that a given number of them can be placed on an ordinary flat car, while two or three such units can be on a standard truck chassis. By the use of special cranes at the loading warehouse the truck can take on its load of units quickly and on arrival at the railway station they can be at once transferred to the cars by the same method. On arrival at the destination other trucks can carry these units from the railway direct to the consignee. This method has proved particularly useful in the case of large express companies. It has also been successfully employed in moving furniture. Special van bodies are constructed that can be loaded at the shipper's residence and can be carried either to the railway or steamship line. At the other end of the trip these bodies can be taken off and placed on a chassis and taken direct to the shipper's new residence where the goods are unpacked for the first and only time. Many Americans going abroad for a prolonged period have transported their household effects in this manner.

This article might be extended indefinitely, but enough has been said to indicate the possibilities for increased business in motor trucks that will reward the efforts of any enterprising and energetic automobile distributor if he will but take advantage of them. The manufacturers will heartily co-operate with him in supplying facts and figures, photographs of special bodies, and such other data as he may require in order to develop and carry out a systematic campaign among the possible motor truck buyers and users in his locality.

Hupmobile

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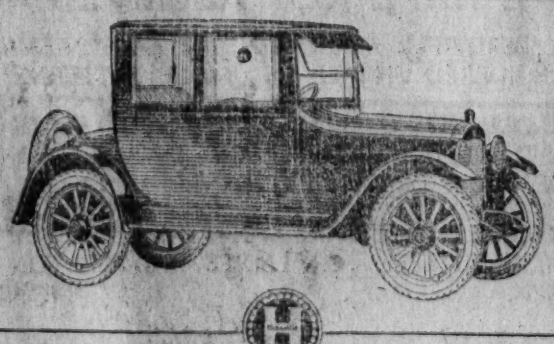

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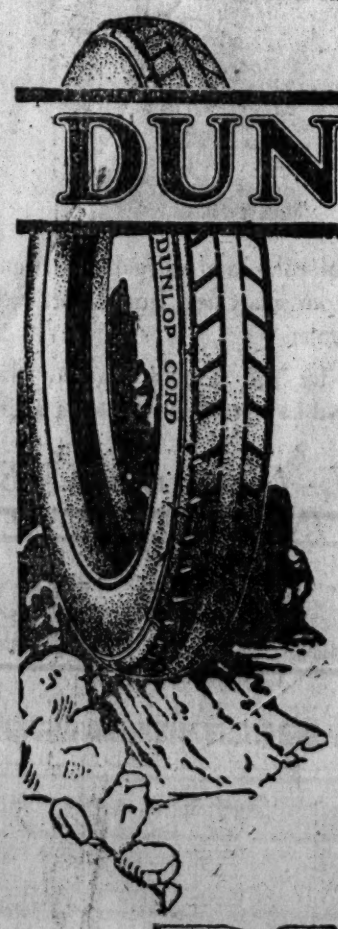

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United States Trade With The Trans-Pacific Countries

FROM COMMERCE MONTHLY

The permanent basis of international trade lies in the desire of peoples to enjoy products which cannot economically be supplied within their own lands, and trade grows up when these products can be exchanged to mutual advantage. The exchange of goods between tropical and temperate countries, the unique natural resources of certain regions, a people's distinctive conception of art, special skill in workmanship, or genius of invention or organisation—all have served as bases for trade. Advantages of skill and knowledge are less enduring than those of climate or natural wealth, because the pressure of economic forces often brings about their export along with the export of articles themselves. Skilled workers of Europe not only have carried their trades to the cotton and iron of North America, but are rapidly establishing them in Japan, India, China, and other countries which have raw materials.

The trade of a country may depend not on a single, outstanding advantage, but on a combination of circumstances — convenient location, accessibility of resources, rich soil, cheap power, low labor cost through efficiency or density of population—which enables it to furnish more cheaply than other countries articles whose place of production is not narrowly confined by natural limitations. This situation gives rise to a very large part of modern trade the permanence of which depends upon the permanence of the circumstances affording the advantage.

Trade between the United States and trans-Pacific countries is founded on all of these varied bases. The more southerly regions of the East produce quantities of India rubber, coconuts, sugar cane and other tropical products; the art of China and Japan is of distinctive character and possesses a marked appeal to peoples of the western world; most of the countries of this region have fertile soil, while many are rich in mineral resources; and in most of these countries an abundant population affords cheap labor. On the reciprocal side the United States is especially well situated to build up direct trade with them, since it can supply a great variety of manufactured articles which have not yet been produced in the East or not in sufficient quantities to satisfy demand.

Since the outbreak of the World War there has been a definite increase in United States trade with the countries to the westward lying on and immediately beyond the Pacific Ocean, and in 1922 the total amounted to $1,500,000,000, or 21 percent of the entire external trade of the country. Imports are by far the more important part of the movement and these constituted in the same year 28 percent of total imports into continental United States, as compared with a prewar ratio of only 18 percent. Exports to this group of countries, although not bulking so large in relation to total exports, have shown an even greater relative increase, growing from about 9 percent to more than 15 percent of the total. That this growth bids fair to be permanent is indicated by the fact that it has been maintained through the adjustment period of the postwar years. Exports center chiefly in Japan, China, Australia, British India, and the Philippine Islands and Hawaii, while in the import movement the Straits Settlements and the Dutch East Indies also figure prominently.

Japan is easily the leading country of the East with which the United States carries on trade and indeed it ranks next to Canada and Great Britain among all the countries of the world as a source of imports into the United States. As a market for exports it is surpassed by Germany, in addition to the countries just mentioned, and runs close to France. Imports from Japan in 1922 constituted more than one-tenth of the total, and in both imports and exports trade with Japan was almost as large as with all of South America. This trade depends to a large extent upon the exchange of raw cotton and iron and steel manufactures for raw silk. Imports of raw silk from Japan in 1922 were valued at $291,000,000 out of a total of $354,000,000 worth of goods imported from that country, while exports of raw cotton to Japan amounted to $65,000,000 and of iron and steel manufactures to $69,000,000 out of $218,500,000 worth of goods sent to that country.

The United States is probably the largest silk consuming country in the world, and the entire demand must be supplied from foreign countries. The climate in parts of the United States is not unsuited to the raising of silk worms, but none are raised on a commercial scale. With the growth of the domestic silk manufacturing industry imports have come to be largely in the form of raw silk and Japan is the chief source of supply.

Consumption of silk goods in the United States was greatly stimulated during and immediately following the war, and there is every evidence that the demand then created is likely to continue. Net imports of raw silk in 1922 reached a new high level of 50,000,000 pounds, or more than double those of the prewar period, and in addition some $37,000,000 worth of manufactured silk was imported. Ninety-seven percent of the goods made from imported raw silk in 1919 was used in the country.

To meet the increasing demand, the Japanese industry has undergone phenomenal development. Production has increased approximately 50 percent over the prewar average of 29,318,000 pounds, and the quality has been much improved. Great care is used in raising the worms, and the filatures not only distribute the eggs and purchase the cocoons but exercise general supervision over the methods of culture employed. The reeling is done largely by machine, which gives a more uniform filament. As a result of improved scientific and mechanical methods Japanese raw silks may now be employed in any kind of work, although formerly European silks were used for the better grade of products manufactured in the United States.

In sharp contrast with Japanese methods are those of China. There much of the reeling is still done by hand and the silk thus produced is so irregular that most of it must be rereeled before it is suitable for commercial use. Production of raw silk is known to be very large in China, the original home of sericulture, although exact figures are not available. Consumption is heavy and the quantity of raw silk exported is less than that exported from Japan and has shown a tendency to decrease in recent years. The relative importance of the two countries in supplying the United States is shown by the fact that out of total imports of raw silk in 1922 amounting to 50,712,000 pounds, Japan supplied 40,029,000 and China supplied 8,378,000 pounds.

The trade relationship between Japan and the United States is very close because of this one commodity. Raw silk is the largest single item of import into the United States and Japan is the key source of supply. Raw silk constitutes over one-third of total Japanese exports, and about 90 percent of the quantity exported is sent to the United States. There are indications that a limit may be set to the expansion of this trade. Already it is believed by some that no further material increase can be made in Japanese production of raw silk to meet the still growing consumption requirements. Moreover, increasing labor costs warn of the possibility of drastic competition from the cheaper labor of other countries, competition such as China and even Japan itself offered wth disastrious effect to the silk-raising industry of southern Europe. Thus the combination of resources and skill which has brought Japan to its leading position in the raw silk trade may not prove the basis of an increasing commerce, but there is no indication of an early falling off in Japanese trade in raw silk.

EXPORTS TO JAPAN

The United States is apparently well situated to maintain the reciprocal feature of trade by exporting to Japan. Raw cotton is the largest single item of Japanese imports, constituting about one-fourth of the total. Likewise it is normally the largest single item of exports from the United States to Japan, although the United States ranks second, after British India, as a source of the Japanese supply. Iron and steel and their manufactures constitute the second largest item of Japanese imports and normally the second largest item of Japanese imports from the United States to Japan. In this field, the United States has been supreme since the war, furnishing about 60 percent of total Japanese imports of iron and steel.

The cotton textile industry of Japan appears to be built on the sound basis of an industrialised community which furnishes a large domestic market. It is located close to a still larger market, potential and actual, in British India and China, which are the largest importers of cotton textiles. The present position of the United States in contributing to the world's supply of raw cotton is undisputed, and this country furnishes the best grades of cotton for general use, as distinct from the special needs met by the unusually long-stapled Egyptian. It is probable that the peak of United States production has been reached, however, while at the same time domestic consumption is increasing, so that the country must look forward to a diminishing exportable surplus. This situation may tend to curtail shipments of cotton to Japan as to other countries, although the future distribution of this commodity will depend on competitive bidding for the available supply.

The demand for iron and steel in Japan has grown rapidly with the aloption of western ideas and standards, and the country affords a very considerable import market. Great Britain was the leading source of supply before the war, with Germany and the United States in close competition for second place. The curtailment of European exports during the war brought the United States to the dominant position which it has held ever since. Imports from Great Britain have been increasing steadily snce 1918, however, and it is by no means sure that the United States will be able to maintain its lead, although American articles are said to be especially desired for certain purposes.

Because of the scarcity and high price of foreign supplies during the war, the Japanese industry underwent great expansion. Prior to that time Japanese iron could compete with the foreign product only if no regard were had for the cost of production, and with the reappearance of liberal quantities of foreign iron and steel since the war many of the newer Japanese plants have fallen upon unprofitable days.

For its raw materials the Japanese industry has relied extensively upon foreign supplies, although iron ore is widely distributed in the Empire. Pig iron has come chiefly from China rather than from western countries, and a continuance of this supply is assured by the fact that Japan already controls about half of the known ore reserves there. Japan has moderate resources of coal, the other chief requisite for iron and steel manufacture, but here again future supplies have been assured by extending its control to a good part of China's resources. At the same time Japan is rich in potential water-power, which for many purposes offers a possible substitute for coal. Thus there is apparently no serious obstacle to the further development of the Japanese iron and steel industry provided costs, which must ultimately be considered, can be brought to a basis of competition with foreign products.

At present the finishing plants of Japan have a capacity beyond that of the primary plants, so that there is a large import demand for steel in partially manufactured form. It is here that the western countries have found a particularly heavy trade. Black sheets are purchased in large quantities, especially the thinner gauges. These are galvanised in the Japanese plants and are used for a great variety of purposes, such as roofing and siding buildings and for drain pipes and spouting, cooking utensils, basins, sign-board, etc. The heavier black sheets are used extensively for enameled ware made in Japanese plants. The United States plays a large part in this trade and in 1921 furnished three-fourths of total sheet imports.

Bars are the second largest item of Japan's iron and steel imports, and they are used in factories and machine shops, blacksmith shops, and for all sorts of metal-working purposes. Of these imports the United States furnishes considerable quantities. Tin plate is made into containers for the oil produced in the country, and wire rods are imported to supply the growing Japanese wire industry. American pipes and tubes are purchased in large quantities and are preferred for many purposes to those of other manufacturers.

For finished articles likewise there is a heavy demand in Japan. Machinery is imported extensively, that for textiles forming the most important group, while metal and wood-working machinery come next. Great Britain is the chief source for the former and the United States for the latter. The growing use of electricity has caused a heavy demand for electrical apparatus and although domestic manufacture is coming to take care of this need in some lines increasing quantities are still imported Structural material also has been purchased extensively

JAPAN'S EXPORTS

Already Japan has developed a moderate export trade in iron and steel manufactures with China and other countries of eastern Asia. It is admirably located to understand and meet the needs of these countries, but should its industry hope to shape its course in the future to maintain a large export trade, it must be prepared to meet keen competition from the long-established steel producers. Even should the country develop, on the basis of its own and China's resources, a pig iron and semi-finished steel capacity sufficient to meet its demands, and should it build up a large export business, it probably still would offer a large market for many American products, just as there is now normally a heavy trade among the surplus steel-producing countries of the western world.

Japan, as the eastern outpost of the industrial revolution, enjoys a special advantage in the exploitation of the abundant raw materials and as yet practically untouched resources of the neighboring countries of the Orient. Many years are likely to pass before its position is challenged by an Asiatic rival. While its industrial development is going forward it will undoubtedly offer a particularly large market for producing goods of the type most readily supplied by western nations; and even at the height of its industrialisation will probably find advantage in securing specialities from other countries in exchange for specialities of its own production, thus affording a basis for extensive trade with other industrial countries. In the main, however, that part of the trade of Japan which is based upon an exchange of manufactured articles for raw materials seems likely to turn more and more away from the West and toward less highly developed countries of the East.

United States trade with China, including Kwangtung, while amounting altogether to only about half as much as that with Japan, is established upon a far broader basis of commodities and is more evenly balanced as between imports and exports. The total in 1922 was valued at $242,735,000, of which $136,671,000 consisted of imports and $106,064,000 of exports. The chief item of imports into the United States from China, as from Japan, is raw silk, but this forms only about half the total imports from China, against over 80 percent from Japan in 1922. Vegetable oils have heretofore been the next largest item, but the prohibitive tariff which was placed upon them has practically eliminated imports of this class of goods into the United States, the only important survivor from China being the nut oil which is used in the manufacture of varnish. Upon this no tariff was levied.

RAW MATERIALS

The preponderance of raw materials among United States imports from China is evidenced by the fact that the other large imports likewise fall into this class. Among them are human hair, wool, hides and skins and furs and fur skins, and bristles. Eggs and egg albumen and tea are other imports which rank in value with raw materials. Cotton laces

(Continued on Page 8)

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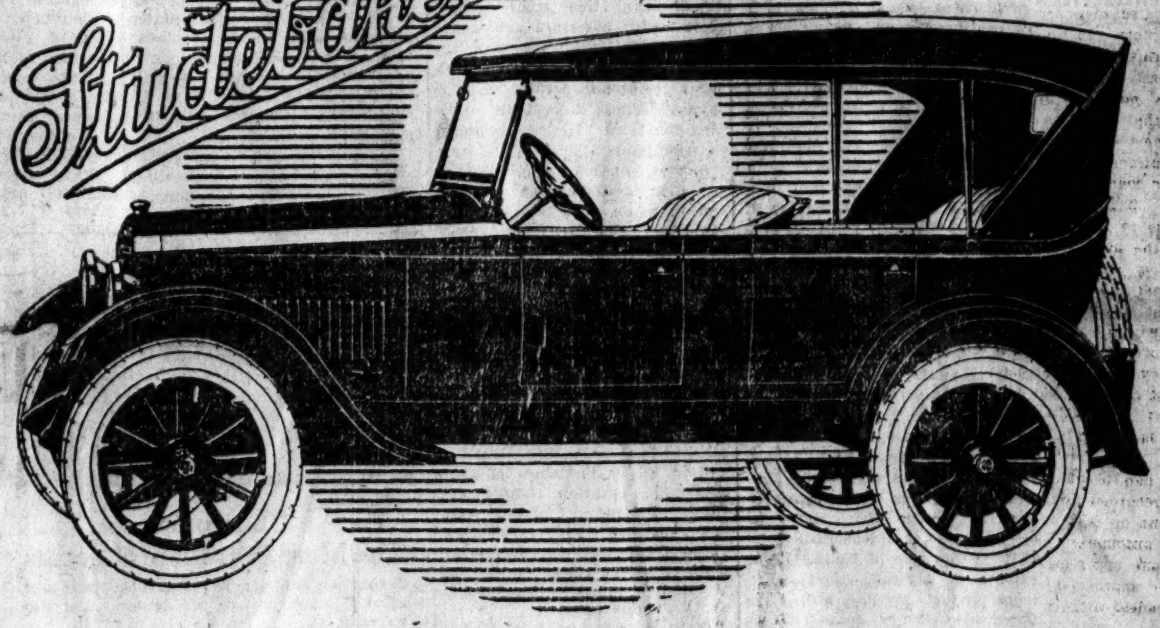

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United States Trade With The Trans-Pacific Countries

(Continued from Page 5)

fabrics and wooden carpets the chief manufactured goods ...ports in United States im... from China.

...ept for Hongkong, which is ...rt of transshipment, the ... States is China's largest ...er for raw silk. Formerly ... also one of the chief cus... for vegetable oils, but ... the enactment of the tariff ...oils are going to Europe ... countries of the Near ... Large quantities of human ... and made-up nets are used ... United States, and China is ...ief source of supply. Hong... and Japan are also large ...ders of hair from China.

...American supply of raw ... drawn from many cou... In prewar years China was ...cond largest foreign source ...furnished more than one ...fth of total imports. During ...the war, greatly in... imports from other coun... reduced the proportion com... from China, but that country ... back to second place. ... wool is the chief kind im... from China. From the Chin... point of view this trade with ...United States is of considerable ...ortance, as it represents more ... half the total wool exports, ...involves about twice the ... going to the next ... customer, Japan. There is ... immediate prospect that ... States purchases of Chinese ... will undergo marked expan... This commodity partakes ... of the nature of currency ...ich to pay for imports into ... than of a commodity, such ... silk, which determines the ...on of trade.

...kins and skin the United ... is the largest customer of ... and also for furs and fur ... taking half the total of ... exports of the latter.

...owledge of tea drinking came ... western world from China ... a long time tea was one ... most important commod... upon which rested China's ... with the West. The efforts ... East India Company to ... tea within the limits of its ...territory resulted in the di... of an indigenous tea plant ...sam. This provided a tea ... has come to be more ... than the Chinese variety, ... India, Ceylon and Java now ...ish the greater part of the tea ... in western Europe, but ... and China continued to be ...ief sources of United States ...

...ong United States exports in ... iron and steel manufactures ... usually constituted the ... item, as in the case of ... and form about one-fourth ... total. Prior to the war ... Britain supplied nearly ...alf of the iron and steel ...factures imported into China, ... Germany, Belgium, Hong... and the United States each ...shed about half as much. ... the war the United States ...supplied somewhat over a ... of the total. Imports from ... Britain have during those ... years increased from 10 to ...rcent of the total, however, ...ding the strength of compe... to be met by American pro...

...el rails were the largest item ...on and steel imports from the ... States in 1921, and the ...se supply came chiefly from ... country. The railway facili... of China are relatively rather ..., so that there is the pro... of considerable expansion ... financial ability of the ... warrants. Replacements ... a continuous demand. Tin plate is another large item. This trade is divided fairly evenly between Great Britain and the United States. Steel bars and extensive use and are imported from many countries, of which the United States is the leading one.

It will probably be many years before China's rich resources of iron and coal are sufficiently exploited, even those controlled by Japan, to satisfy the domestic demand. In the meantime the adoption of western methods and standards, which are gradually penetrating the country, coupled with its great extent and huge population, should render it a growing market for iron and steel products. In this market the United States is well fitted to share.

Petroleum products, chiefly kerosene, and cigarettes and tobacco are the other principal items of United States exports to China. The United States furnishes two-thirds of the petroleum products imported and the remainder is either secured through Hongkong or comes from the Straits Settlements and the Dutch East Indies. The ability of the United States to maintain this trade will probably only be limited by the surplus of its production.

Over half the cigarettes imported come from the United States, and Great Britain, as the second largest source of supply, furnished 18 percent in 1921. United States exports of tobacco are largely in the leaf and go mostly to Europe, but China is also a purchaser of leaf tobacco and is the principal foreign market for cigarettes. Tobacco is a typically American product although it can be grown in many parts of the world, including China, and output in the United States has by no means reached its possible peak. If the price can be maintained on a competitive level, therefore, tobacco trade with China should offer the hope of continuance and possibility of expansion.

It is apparent that China with its abundant resources for production of raw materials and its large potential markets for manufactured goods and the United States with its increasing need for imported raw materials and with a surplus of manufactures which is growing rather than diminishing in many lines, offer a basis for the development of extensive trade relationships.

Australia and New Zealand are the only important countries in the trans-Pacific region which have an unfavorable merchandise trade balance with the United States. These are new countries essentially western in their civilization, and they are rapidly developing industries to utilize their resources. It is not surprising therefore, to find that iron and steel manufactures constituted in 1921 a quarter of United States exports to Australia and petroleum products about a fifth. The Commonwealth is connected by the closest ties with Great Britain however, which is in a position to offer keen competition in the iron and steel trade at least. Iron and steel constituted in 1921 one-fifth of United States exports to New Zealand, and petroleum products about one-third. On the import side trade with these countries is firmly based upon raw wool and other animal products, of which considerable quantities are purchased by the United States.

British India and the Straits Settlements are outstanding examples of countries having a heavy favorable merchandise balance with the United States. The key to this situation lies in their possession of special raw materials. The Straits Settlements are the chief source of the world's rubber supply, and this article accounts for 70 percent of the total imports from that country into the United States. The United States is easily the largest consumer of rubber. Continuance of this trade between the two will depend upon the continued supremacy of the Straits Settlements as a source of rubber.

Tin, of which the Straits Settlements and the nearby islands of the Dutch East Indies possess rich deposits, constituted an item nearly a third of United States imports from the Straits Settlements. As a result of wartime conditions large quantities of Bolivian tin were shipped to the United States in the form of ore, while imports of pig tin from the Dutch East Indies, China and Australia increased. Much of this trade has now fallen away, however, and last year 70 percent of the pig tin imported into the United States came from the Straits Settlements. Of this commodity also, the United States is the largest consumer.

United States trade with India rests very largely upon jute and its manufactures, which make up more than half of total imports from that country. India is the only source of the world's supply of jute. Some is exported to the United Kingdom to be manufactured, but a considerable proportion of the raw jute is going to Indian mills. Jute bags are used for handling wheat, where it is not shipped in bulk, coffee, sugar, Chilean nitrate and similar materials. Yard goods are used for wrapping cotton bales and other bulky articles for shipment, while burlap serves as the backing for linoleum and similar floor cloths, wall coverings and upholstery. The United States is the largest consumer of jute manufactures, the greater part of which is imported direct from India. It is also the third largest customer for raw jute.

Shellac, another product peculiar to India, is the second item of United States imports from that country. Again the United States is the largest user, and takes nearly four-fifths of India's total exports. The uses of shellac are many. Chief among them in the United States is the manufacture of phonograph records. Electrical insulation and varnish require large quantities, and it is used as a stiffening for hats and crape, as a glaze finish for playing cards and candies, and in the manufacture of shoe dressing, imitation ivory, oilcloth, buttons, sealing wax, emery wheels and explosives. These uses indicate increasing demand for it, unless the skill of chemistry should discover a cheaper substitute.

More than one-tenth of United States imports from British India consists of hides and skins, and that country is second only to Argentina as a source of supply for the United States, furnishing about one-eighth of its total imports of hides and skins. Goatskins for gloves and shoe uppers are India's most important contribution, and as a source of these imports it is rivaled only by China.

There is every indication that demand for these products, which are very widely used in the United States, will increase. Exports which go to balance this trade are by no means so large. Prior to the war they amounted to only about one-fifth of imports. Since that time the relative value of exports has been much higher, but it is yet too early to make sure that this increase in exports can be maintained. India normally has a favorable balance in its total merchandise trade, but the excessively large margin between exports to and imports from the United States is undoubtedly settled through a degree of triangular trade, perhaps by way of Great Britain. Relations between Great Britain and India are naturally very close and it has not been easy for American merchants to build up trade in the Indian market.

United States exports to India consist of a great variety of articles, chief among which are iron and steel and petroleum. Iron and steel are imported mostly in the form of manufactured articles, and the principal one furnished by the United States are machinery of various kinds, pipes and fittings and structural iron and steel. In this field however, Great Britain is far the leading source of supply for India. The situation in regard to petroleum is entirely otherwise, as the United States furnishes more than half of total imports and is especially a source of kerosene and the more valuable petroleum products. Large quantities of petroleum, particularly of fuel oil, are also obtained from Persia, Borneo and the Straits Settlements. These oil fields are located near at hand and they may in time become India's chief reliance.

The remaining divisions which figure prominently in United States trade with this eastern group of countries are its own possessions, Hawaii and the Philippines. It is not surprising to find that the United States dominates the trade of these islands, securing from them large quantities of raw materials and shipping to them most of the manufactured products and petroleum used there.

Sugar is the largest item of imports from each, constituting over two-thirds of total imports from Hawaii and about one-third of imports from the Philippine Islands. While sugar producing has reached a high stage of development in the former, its possibilities in the latter are scarcely touched and imports from there will be limited rather by American needs than by the ability of the islands to produce. These two groups of islands must meet the competition of Cuba and Porto Rico, which are close to the American market, but they are among the chief supplementary external sources from which the growing American demand may be met, and their sugar is not subject to the duty which must be paid on sugar from Cuba.

Canned pineapple is the other principal article of import from Hawaii, making up about a third of the total. Nearly a third of imports from the Philippine Islands consists of coconut oil and copra, and these islands are the main source of United States imports of those articles. Manila hemp, wearing apparel and cigars are the other important items of import. Exports to Hawaii and the Philippines are chiefly made up of iron and steel products and petroleum. Food products constitute another large item, and much cotton piece goods is shipped there. To Hawaii are sent also lumber in considerable quantities, automobiles and tobacco, but these articles do not figure so extensively in exports to the Philippines.

The Philippine Islands in particular offer the possibility of expanding trade. The islands are preeminently agricultural and the leading crops are rice, sugar, corn, abaca or Manila hemp, coconuts and tobacco. Rice and corn are used for food in the islands but are not as yet produced in sufficient quantities to meet domestic needs. The other crops mentioned already furnish the basis of an extensive export trade, and there is no reason to believe that foreign demand for these products will be curtailed. The islands are not particularly rich in minerals, and there is little probability of early industrial exploitation, so that with the growing wealth and higher standard of living of the population they are likely to furnish an increasingly large market for manufactured articles, particularly machinery and other iron and steel manufactures.

From this chief survey of the elements entering into United States trade with the Orient it becomes evident to what a great extent that trade is based upon the exchange of manufactured articles for raw materials. The countries of the East are eminently fitted to produce these materials, most of which are dependent upon climate and soil rather than upon mineral deposits which might be exhausted or upon factors readily subject to change. The United States, on the other hand, is exceptionally blessed with natural resources of coal and iron, which form the basis of its huge steel industry, and of petroleum. Its people possess inventive genius and organising ability which place them among the leaders in industrial and scientific attainment.

The advances of science and invention may conceivably undermine the position of many raw materials, and still more easily that of manufactured products, but for the measurable future, judged by the existing state of affairs upon which commerce must build its plans and base its direction, the East and the West have a broad foundation for the mutually advantageous exchange of commodities, and the United States is in a peculiarly fortunate position by reason of location as well as of resources, to take a growing part in this trade.

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No Reduction In Durant Production

Durant Motors is now producing 15,000 Star cars a month, in addition to about 20,000 Durants. It is reported that no curtailment in output is contemplated until late in November, as it is stated dealers are booked ahead on orders.

The new Flint car models are just coming into production, with the July schedule fixed at 800, and gradual increase contemplated as the Michigan plant begins operation.

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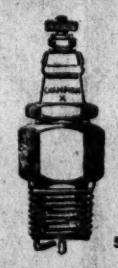

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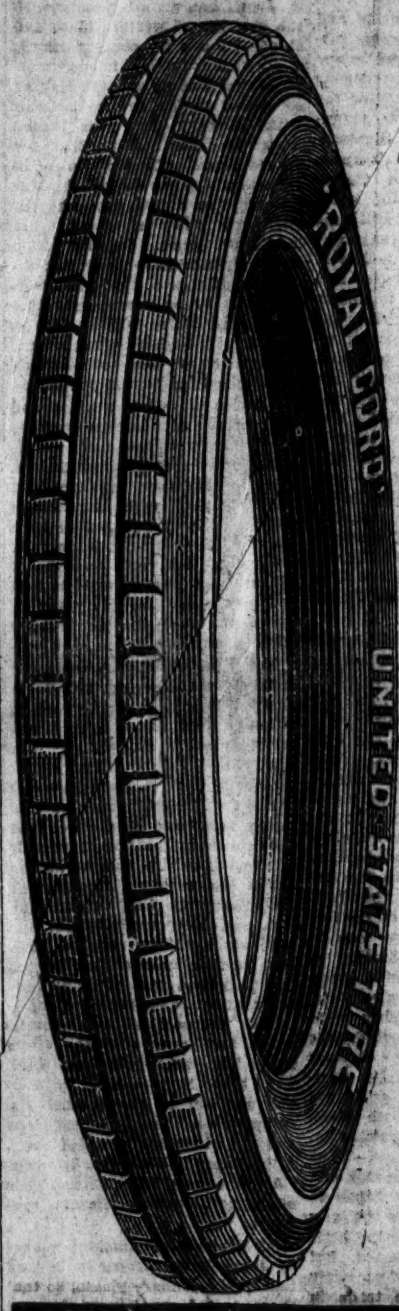

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(ROADSTERS)

Buick 6	Usual Roadster	(1922)
Dodge	" "	(model 1922)
Hupmobile	" "	(1921)
Chevrolet	" "	(1920)
Studebaker	(Sport) model	(1920)
Hupmobile	" "	(1922)
Bean	home built	(1921)
(LIMOUSINES AND COUPES)		
Chandler	Limousine	(1921)
Buick 6	"	(1922)
Studebaker	"	slightly used
Dodge	"	(1921)
Haynes 6	"	(1921)
Austin	"	(1920)
Panhard	"	(1921)
De Dion	"	(1921)
Cadillac	Coupe	(1920)
Buick 4	"	(1922)

LOOK OVER THIS LAST
(TOURING CARS)

Studebaker	5	Passenger	(light six)
Studebaker	7	"	(big six)
Hupmobile	5	Passenger	(model 1922)
Dodge	5	"	(done 5550 M.)
Buick 4	5	"	(model 1922)
Buick 6	5	"	(model 1922)
Willys-Knight	5	"	(model 1921)
Chandler	5	"	(sport model)
Roamer	5	"	latest model)
Packard	7	"	(done 2500 M.)
Cadillac	5	"	(model 57)
Citroen	5	"	(model 1922)
De Dion	5	"	(model 1921)
Delage 6	7	"	(model 1921)
Humber	5	"	(model 1921)
Morris-Oxford	5	"	(model 1920)
Fiat 15 H.	5	"	(model 1922)

Socony Personnel Chief Tells How He Picks Out Employees For John D.

Honesty The Most Important Asset—Should Not Think Of Salary Until You're 30 Years Old

BY MABEL ABBOTT

Edison, as is well known, picks 'em by questionnaire. Standard Oil, it is not so well known, picks 'em by hand.

C. R. Dooley, manager of Personnel and Training of the Standard Oil Company, outlined last week to a representative of The World the method by which he chooses among the thousands of applicants who come to him, those who are to enter the service of the huge concern.

IN WORK 15 YEARS

Mr. Dooley has been picking and training men—and sometimes women—for about fifteen years. Before that, however, he himself got and held successfully the kind of job for which many of the young men who now come to him are hoping. He began as an electrical engineer and was for some years with the Westinghouse Company in Pittsburgh.

Becoming interested in the problem of training young men who had not been able to go to college or get the technical education they needed, he established in 1909, the educational department of the Westinghouse Company, in which many of its men are trained.

His success in picking and developing men led to his being called by the War Department in 1918 to establish and direct the system of technical training in the camps by which men with special fitness in technical lines were selected for service in those lines and men who showed promise but had no training were developed quickly into usefulness.

In 1919 the Standard Oil Company put him at the head of its personnel and training department.

Out of this experience, he says, have come very few fixed rules. The one thing he can be sure of is that no one formula will fit all cases.

FORMS ALSO DANGEROUS

"A definite set of forms or rules to apply to every prospective man is dangerous," he said. "Some rules may hold true generally but there are many exceptions and the only way you can make a real estimate of a man is to know his whole story, from what he liked to do when he was a boy down to the reason why he is looking for a job now."

It is a wide and varied stream of employment seekers that flows steadily through the door of Mr. Dooley's office at No. 12 Broadway. Manual laborers are not hired there and the higher executive positions are filled by promotions whenever possible, but the Standard Oil Company takes on young men as occasion requires to grow up with the business.

Each one is intent on convincing Mr. Dooley he is just the man the Standard Oil Company is looking for. Mr. Dooley has to decide whether he is or not.

"No, we don't use questionnaires," he said. "We don't use intelligence tests, either. I have all the army tests here and all the others too, I guess. We are studying them and may make use of something of the kind some day, but so far we are not using them.

"If what you want is a specific formula, I can't give it. But there are a few things that can be said with considerable definiteness. For instance, if a man has had many jobs within a given time, I consider him risky.

"As a rule, I do not consider a man justified in changing his position merely to get an advance in salary. He ought not to pay any attention to his salary until he is at least thirty. The important thing for him is to learn his business thoroughly, not to get a little more money."

Mr. Dooley is a college man—a graduate of Purdue University. He shook his head when he was asked if he shared Edison's well-known views as to the desirability of college men.

TOO MANY GO TO COLLEGE

"As to college men, I don't agree with Mr. Edison; he is a little too rough-shod," he said. "But I do agree with President Hopkins, of Dartmouth College, who said too many young people are going to college. The colleges should admit only those who can and will make use of the training and exclude those who go only for a good time."

"College training is a good thing for the right man. It gives him a broader viewpoint. But it sometimes does decrease his initiative. We like the college man—if he hasn't been hurt by college—but we often find men who have not had college training who will go just as far."

"Of course, that does not apply to technical men, such as chemists, etc. They have to have technical training. The selection of young men for development in the business must not be confused with the selection of men for skill in some special line.

"Honesty is the most important thing. I don't mean merely that we must be able to depend on a man's not taking a dollar out of the till; I mean that we want the kind of man who is absorbed in his work and doesn't care if it keeps him a little after 5 o'clock; who tells the truth even if it hurts him; who is straightforward about everything—simply, the man of real character.

"I don't know any formula for picking out such men, but I do find that, when you get a good square look into a man's eyes you can tell pretty accurately whether he is honest or not.

A FEW DISTINCT TYPES

"There are a few distinct types of men who are quite easily distinguishable. There is the office type, the field type, the salesman type, the engineer type and the shop type. It is even possible to distinguish between the two varieties of engineer—the one who naturally puts things together, the builder—and the one who naturally takes things apart, the analyst.

"One of our customs is to ask a man what he has done, as far back as he can remember. If he sold papers, what methods did he devise to carry on the business and did he operate his own business, or carry papers for another man?

"If he worked his way through school, just how did he do it? It is almost sure that, if as a boy he was building things out of scrap material or whatever he could get, he is still a builder. If he was always looking into things, taking them apart and then losing interest in them, we know he is still an investigator.

"If he carried responsibilities as a boy, he will be apt to carry them well as a man. If he was always trying to make money, fascinated with the business end of things, would just as soon sell a brick as a newspaper, but must sell something, he probably still continues that interest. These types seem to hold true clear back to earliest recollection.

PERSONALITY A FACTOR

"The worst fault I find with the young men of today is that most of them haven't been doing anything. A favorite question of mine is: 'What do you do in your vacation?' The answer tells a lot about him. If he has been doing nothing, I wouldn't risk much money on him. There are exceptions, but not many. There is no reason why even a boy of wealthy parents shouldn't do something. He can carry papers if he can't find anything else to do. Carrying papers should not be left entirely to the bootblack's son.

"Many a young man of eighteen or twenty, half way through college, comes in here and confesses he has done nothing. He may yet learn to stand on his own feet but I would rather he would learn at somebody else's expense.

"Personality is a most important factor. We must have it—and yet," Mr. Dooley mused, "I remember a man who had a wonderful personality, was a fine mixer, could get along with people splendidly and made such a favorable impression on us in every way that we sent him to a position of importance. Then we found out he couldn't express himself in a letter, couldn't handle details, and was simply unable to hold down his job. We had to give him up. He had so much personality he had fooled us.

"Then, a man must be willing to pay the price of success. A young man came in here the other day. He is twenty-three and is working for a large steamship company. He was introduced by a man in one of our offices, who said: 'This young man thinks he wants to work for the Standard Oil Company.

I asked why he wanted to get into this company.

"'Well, it seemed to me it offered a better chance,' he said.

"'What do you mean by a better chance?'

"'Well, I hoped it would have a little less politics in it.'

"'You mean by that,' I asked, 'that where you are, the office is largely run by relatives of the head of the concern?'

"'Not largely,' he grinned. 'Altogether.'

"'Well,' I said, 'you are making a mistake. There is just one thing that is going to be important to you when you are forty-five or fifty years old and that is, whether you are in the business you like. If you like sea-going and the business connected with it, and are learning it where you are, don't change your job because somebody's brother-in-law is promoted over your head. If you learn the business, your time will surely come and you will be in a business you like instead of one you don't care about.

"'The people who succeed are the ones who decide what they want to do, and then go about learning it and are willing to pay the price. There is petty politics and favoritism in every human institution; you can't get away from it. It is part of the price one pays.'

Mr. Dooley smiled when told that in an interview given to a magazine recently Mr. Edison had said: "A man means nothing about women. I don't understand them and don't try to.'

"We don't use any special method in 'sizing up' women," said the Standard Oil personnel director. "There are some differences due to the nature of their work. The rule, for instance, that it isn't a good thing to have had too many jobs, applies to women as to men, but not quite so much, because most of the women who come to me are stenographers and a stenographer has not much chance of advancement to an executive position, and she may be justified in changing her position merely to get an increase in salary.

FUNDAMENTAL THINGS

"As members of the same force should have somewhat the same standards of refinement and good breeding to get along comfortably together, we wouldn't choose a girl whose ear bobs were altogether too big or who had too much paste on her face.

"But the fundamental things, honesty, personality, skill, etc., can be recognized in a woman as in a man. It is true that a stenographer who passes the tests of dictation and typewriting with flying colors and proves thoroughly capable, may balk and get temperamental when somebody asks her to cut a pencil and I admit I don't know of any way to tell whether she is going to do that.

"We like to find people with imagination—even with an artistic tendency. They are likely to be better balanced. A woman who plays the piano, or does beautiful needlework is likely to keep files in first-class order and be intelligent and good at detail. We wouldn't count piano-playing as an asset in a man, I think, but if he were capable of enjoying and appreciating good music and art, the chances are he would be an all-around man, with some vision."

Mr. Dooley does not decide immediately on applicants for positions in lines that lead to important positions.

PARENTS OFTEN TO BLAME

If an applicant looks good to him he makes an opportunity for an assistant whose judgment he values, to talk with the prospective employee. If the assistant also is favorably impressed, the candidate presently finds himself being interviewed by an old salesmanager who has been with the company 47 years and has developed a remarkable nose for a good Standard Oil man.

"Several different men get a look at every man we think worth considering," said Mr. Dooley, "and unless we all agree, he is not employed—and even then, about 10 percent fail to make good.

"But I want to say that I find most of the young people who come here fundamentally all right. They want to do the right thing, but sometimes they don't know how. Often the blame belongs to their parents.

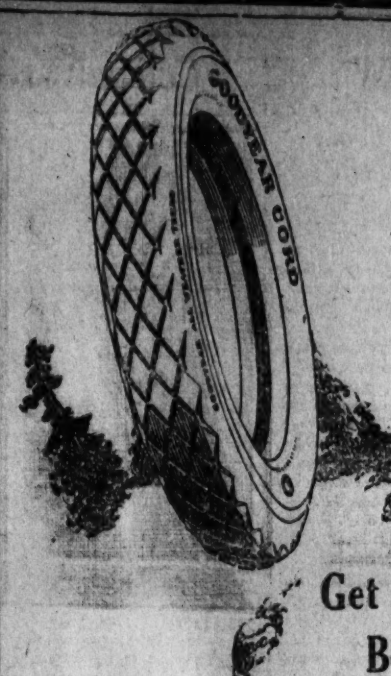
"And I haven't found them so very different since the war. They are a little more restless, a little less willing to go slowly, but in the main, the material that comes to me now is the same that has come for the last 15 years—fundamentally good."

Says Wife Fled With Obscure Dentist

E. W. Browning and adopted children

Mrs. Nellie Browning

EDWARD W. Browning, multi-millionaire New York real estate operator, son of the founder of Browning, King and Co., at immense New York clothing house, has filed suit for divorce against his wife, Mrs. Nellie Browning, alleging she has fled to Paris with Dr. Charles Wilson, an obscure Bronx (New York) dentist who is said to have quite a way with the fair sex. Mr. Browning, who is 14 years older than his beautiful wife, had recently made over a trust fund of $100,000 for her. They had no children, but had adopted two, one of whom, Marjory, is missing. The Browning's New York home, atop an office building, with artificial lakes and gardens, was one of the most beautiful in the metropolis.



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The blocks which line the tread on either side are beveled at the outer edge, relieving the carcass from vibration as wear proceeds, and resulting in a more even distribution of the load over the body and a better seating of the tyre in ruts with consequent less strain in the shoulders of the tyre.

This new tyre has a heavier, and tougher, sidewall, assuring utmost resistance to kerb and rut wear.

The more uniform pressure secured in the double molded process by which it is made insures a better union between the plies of the tire body and between the carcass and the tread.

In design, materials and workmanship, the tyre is representative of the highest Goodyear standards.

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The Philippine Row

A Symposium Of Editorial Opinion From American Newspapers On The Present Situation In The Islands

He may be a brother of William H. Taft, but he ain't no brother of mine," ran the words of a once popular song supposed to indicate the attitude of our soldiers in the Philippines toward their "little brown brothers." In the complaints made recently against Governor-General Wood by native Filipino political leaders evidence that the General's military training has given his mind the slant indicated in the soldiers' song, and they argue that no Army officer ought to occupy such a tact-demanding civil administrative office. Others see in the news of the resignations and resolution-passing in Manila the need for a strong hand to control the situation. And one Republican editor breaks out—"thank heaven it is Wood who is on the job!" And then there are others who interpret the recent clash as one more proof that we haven't yet learned how to carry our white man's burden gracefully. They point out that President Wilson tried for eight years to give the natives a maximum share in the government of the islands and set them to thinking that independence was just around the corner, while the policy of the Harding Administration, as carried on by Leonard Wood, they tell us, is one of efficiency first, less experimenting with native control, and a tendency to impress on the native mind that the road to self-government is long and arduous. Such a radical change of policy was perhaps bound to bring about a clash, and it came, as such clashes usually come, over a very small matter.

Governor-General Wood reinstated a Manila secret-service official after legal exoneration from charges of wrong-doing, without consulting the man's immediate superiors, whereupon the Governor's Council of State and Cabinet resigned in a body, and the Governor accepted the resignations. Then it developed that there had also been differences of opinion over financial policies which had previously produced considerable hard feeling. The resignations were followed by an appeal to Washington. The Filipino legislature met as the Philippine Commission of Independence" to approve the resignations, demand the recall of Governor-General Wood, and plead for immediate independence as "the only satisfactory solution of the problem."

Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, and former Resident Commissioner at Washington, whom the dispatches indicate to be the leader in the anti-Wood movement, has issued a statement in which he says the Filipino people "remain loyal to the United States and no question affecting America's sovereignty is involved." What has been done is only "a most pacific protest against what we consider to be an attempt to curtail the autonomous powers that we now enjoy."

A detailed explanation of the break as seen by the Filipino leaders is made by Alfredo Sam-son, Secretary of the Philippine Press Bureau at Washington, maintained by the Commission of Independence.

"The intention of Congress in the Jones law, passed in August, 1916, was to give the Filipinos all possible powers of local self-government not incompatible with the sovereignty of the United States.

"But Governor Wood has gone directly against the spirit of the Jones law. His acts and policies have been more characteristic of a military autocracy than of a civil Administration.

"He has vetoed much important domestic legislation of the Filipino legislature. One of sixteen bills he vetoed carried an appropriation for a ten-year university program. This measure did not in any way affect the sovereignty of the United States. If the Filipino people, through their duly elected legislature, can not spend their own money, then they have no self-government at all.

"Governor Wood next attempted to force the Filipino leaders to lease the successfully government owned and operated Manila Railroad Company to New York capitalists in spite of the almost unanimous opposition of the Filipino people. The Filipino leaders absolutely refused to sign the lease, and the Governor had to accept defeat.

"Governor Wood then set about to force the Government to close down the sugar centrals which were rendering a most valuable service to Filipino sugar-growers. The latter made such a vehement protest that he was again forced to yield.

"Governor Wood is now doing his best to force the Government to abandon its Philippine National Bank. He has already closed a number of the branches of the bank. If this bank is closed, Philippine commerce and the Filipino people will be almost entirely at the mercy of foreign capital. They know only too well what that means, for they were up against such a condition before they created the government bank and they were exploited most outrageously.

"Governor Wood is attempting to supplant the Philippine Council of State and the Philippine legislature as the policy-making and the law-making power of the Philippines. If he is to be allowed to continue on the road he has been traveling, Congress might as well abolish the Legislature and admit to the world there is no longer any local self-government in the Philippines."

Governor-General Wood's side of the story has not been given to the press, but plenty of editors are willing to speak up for him. Take for instance the Republican New York Tribune: it calls the resignation of the Filipino leaders "a challenge to the whole theory of American control in the Philippines" and "an effort on Mr. Quezon's part to determine who's who in Manila." As the Tribune understands it:

"Under-Governor-General Harrison the Legislature was invited to do pretty much as it pleased, and the administration was left largely in native hands. Mr. Harrison's chief ambition seemed to be to bring to an end the line of American Governors-General, to haul down the flag from his palace and take it back with him to San Francisco. His actions and President Wilson's words spoiled the native politicians. The latter began to look upon the government as exclusively their own. The consequence was that the public services ran down and the public treasury was emptied. General Wood's first task in the Philippines was to reorganise the insular finances and restore governmental credit.

"Naturally the Independista politicians long for a return of the Harrison era or for the coming of an era of independence and unhampered exploitation of the island's resources. They count on the ardent sympathy of the group of Americans who wanted to turn the islands loose in 1916.

"General Wood will not surrender our sovereignty to threats at Manila any more than he would surrender it at the clamor of the 'anti-imperialists' of the American press, who think that they are fighting the Bryan campaign of 1900 over again."

General Wood is credited with important specific accomplishments in a Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia Public Ledger:

"Aside from rehabilitation of the office of Governor-General, the Wood administration has been marked by a wide variety of constructive work. The gold reserve of the National Bank of the Philippines has been restored, and the Philippine peso, at a 16-cent discount when General Wood took charge, is back to its face value. The Manila Railroad, owned by the Philippine Government, earned 10 percent last year, and the sanitary conditions have been improved so that no epidemics of disease have occurred in the period of the Wood administration."

Strong defense of General Wood, who was a leading candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination three years ago, is not unnaturally found in such papers of Republican affiliations or leanings as the Boston Transcript, New York Sun and Globe, Philadelphia Public Ledger, Manchester Union, Providence Journal, Philadelphia North American, Pittsburgh Gazette Times, Chicago Evening Post, St. Paul Dispatch, Grand Rapids Herald, Kansas City Star, Wichita Becon, and San Francisco Chronicle. And it is interesting to find that the Governor-General is no less stoutly defended by the Democratic New York Times, Brooklyn Citizen, Birmingham Age-Herald, and Montgomery Advertiser.

Among those who give credence to the complaints against Governor-General Wood there is a tendency to remark that he may be the right man in the wrong place.

A military officer, contends the Detroit News (Ind.), "is the last man on earth to send to a land ostensibly being prepared for self-government." The Boston Post (Ind. Dem.), thinks that Wood's "martinet methods" may have done harm. Ever since his arrival in the Philippines, says the Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.). "General Wood has created the suspicion that his widely advertised tact, prudence and administrative capacity had failed to accompany him to the Philippines," and his record on the islands "raises the question whether or not his career of usefulness as a public servant is nearing its close." The New York World, always hostile to Leonard Wood and his friend Theodore Roosevelt, and likewise hostile to "imperialism" as a national policy, thinks that the Governor-General is simply carrying out the policies of the present Republican Administration at Washington. It says:

"When Leonard Wood went out to the Philippines, it was understood that he was to crush the spirit of independence among the native population. His uniform and the two stars on his collar were admirably calculated to accomplish that task. Long experience in the tropics had given him a soldier's attitude toward dark-skinned races, and his record eloquently testifies to his impatience of any authority but his own. From his subordinates Leonard Wood has always required unquestioning obedience. From his superiors, as the War Department well remembers, he has expected the privileges of an equal.

"It is not unlikely that the Governor-General welcomed an opportunity to prove to the Philippine officials how little power they actually enjoy."

That the trouble in the Philippines is due to our uncertain and shifting colonial policies seems evident enough to independent papers like the New York Journal of Commerce, Newark News, Philadelphia Public Ledger and Chicago Daily News. There will be trouble as long as we are in the Philippines, say the Richmond Times-Dispatch (Dem.), New Orleans Times-Picayune (Dem.), Wichita Eagle (Ind.), Minnesota Star (Labor), and Springfield Republican (Ind.). And the Republican Chicago Tribune joins with these papers when it calls our position "untenable," in the following words:

"We are not ready to rule the islands as subject territory. We can not pretend to govern them as by the consent of the governed. We do not grant them independence, yet we have lately pledged ourselves to naval and military conditions which make it impossible for us to defend them.

"In the Tribune's opinion we ought to get out of the Islands. They are a political nuisance and an exposed flank.'

But even short of giving the islands their freedom, there is something Congress could do to avoid such incidents as the recent one, contends Patrick Gallagher, Asiatic editor of the New York Commercial, and also the unnamed writer of a news story in the New York Evening Post. The roots of the controversy, explains Mr. Gallagher, "are buried in Philippine insular legislation that was permitted by the Wilson Administration." There is a "confusion of Philippine and American authority under the Jones law," we read in The Evening Post. This law gave the Filipinos an elective legislature. They "have accordingly held their government to be absolutely parliamentary with secretaries of departments responsible only to the legislature, a view-point in which General Wood has not concurred. Due to the peculiarities of the Jones law, difference of interpretation is said to warrant either of these positions." Persons familiar with the Philippines are said to believe that disturbances such as the present one are bound to occur "from time to time until the matter is corrected at its source, which calls for Congressional action at Washington."

Colonel Green Is Fairy Prince To His Ward

Green Radio Room

Ruth Lawrence and E.H.R. Green.

PRETTY Ruth Lawrence, orphan daughter of Amory Lawrence, noted Massachusetts jurist, who was the faithful trustee of the estate of the late Mrs. Hetty Green, is now having the time of her life, enjoying everything that money can buy, thanks to Colonel and Mrs. E. H. R. Green, chief heirs to Hetty Green's millions. She is now staying at South Dartmouth, Mass., where Colonal Green's palatial estate is located. Colonel Green, who is one of the greatest amateur radio fans in America, was so impressed with the nightly radio concerts broadcasted he had many amplifiers erected on his estate and urged all neighbors to attend. The noise became so great there was much complaint, and Colonel Green had to stop his nightly concerts.

Flavor Of Pekoe Tea

The tiny, silvery hairs in your orange pekoe tea and the small white pieces which look like stems are not something which should not be there but are really these things which gives orange pekoe its delicious flavor. The tea plant constantly throws out new shoots at the end of each twig and the leafbud which is just unfolding, together with the small leaf next to it produces the finest quality of tea; the leaf at the end of the small branch being the best of all and quality of the leaves of the lower twigs of the branch becoming poorer in proportion to their proximity to the trunk, says Consul C. L. Hoover, Batavia, in a report to the Department of Commerce.

These first two leaves are covered with hairs, which, when the leaf is dried, give a silvery appearance to the tea and from this comes the trade name "Pekoe," the Chinese words "pak ho" meaning "white hairs." This tea produces an orange colored beverage, hence the name "orange pekoe." The small white pieces which look like stems are not stems at all, but the very finest part of the leaf, the tip, and tea made from them is very strong and has the most delicate aroma. The dried tea leaves are graded by women who screen the tea by placing it in a flat tray made of woven bamboo, and throwing it into the air until all the lightest leaves are on the top. The lighter tea is the last to come down and after carefully working the tray load to the point where all the leaves of the same quality are on top, the tray is quickly withdrawn from beneath the light leaves, which fall into another tray at the feet of the woman who is doing the fanning. The heavy tea is then tossed into the tray of the next woman, who submits it to still further manipulation.

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China Press Sports

A POPULAR NOVELIST IS NEVER A GENIUS TO HIS STENOGRAPHER

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1923

Anderson, Australian Davis Cup Challenger, Beats Billy Johnston

Takes First Singles Match After Hard Battle With Californian; Tilden Vanquishes Hawkes In Straight Sets

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Aug. 31.—The first singles in the Challenge Round of the Davis Cup Competition was played today.

Mr. Anderson (Australia) beat Mr. Johnston (America) 4-6 6-2 2-6 7-5 6-2.

(Reuter's Service)

Noordwijk, Aug. 31.—In an international lawn tennis match here today, Zimmer (Holland) beat Godfree (England) 6-2, 6-1, and Bouman (Holland) beat Austin (England) 6-4, 6-1.

The Dutch tennis players gave a fine display and won all the first day's matches.

Van der Feen beat Greig, 6-3, 7-5, 6-2.

Van Lennef beat Gilbert, 6-4, 7-5, 6-0.

Diemerkool beat Wheatley, 2-6, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3.

New York, Aug. 31.—In the challenge round of the Davis Cup Competition Mr. Tilden (America) beat Mr. Hawkes (Australia) 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.

The singles took place today at Forest Hill in perfect weather.

Mr. Johnston won the toss and elected to serve. He won the first set partly through brilliant placing and partly through Mr. Anderson's erratic play. Anderson greatly improved in the second set and Johnston was wild. Johnston in the third set drove Anderson from one side of the court to the other with smashing drives, playing throughout at top speed. Anderson found the net frequently in the fourth set, which was a ding-dong battle. Anderson started the fifth set at a terrific pace, breaking up Johnston's service and winning the first game. Anderson won the second game with four lightning services, each of which beat Johnston. The gallery rose and cheered Anderson who continued to play dazzling tennis till the score was 5 games to 1 in his favor, when Johnston tired of the terrific pace and left Anderson the winner.

Tilden in the 1st set let Hawkes on the run. He maintained his irresistible pace in the second set with brilliant net play and short streaking cross-court shots. Hawkes in the third set put up a stubborn battle, Tilden winning the first three games only after a deuce in each case, but Tilden's great steadiness won a somewhat easy victory.

BASEBALL TODAY!

The sixth game of the Shanghai-Fort Mills series will be played today, weather permitting, starting at 4 o'clock. Manager Gallop is counting on Scott to pitch, and he will be opposed, probably, by Mumford. The game postponed yesterday on account of rain will be played Monday afternoon, starting at 4:30.

Ouimet Preaches Sermon On Good Golf Manners

BY FRANCIS OUIMET

I am going to do a little preaching in this article and my sermon will be golf etiquette and manners. Now all of us are prone to break some trivial rule during some part of every round we play. But I never realised what total disregard was given the rules or the etiquette of the game until I happened to visit the club of a friend one Sunday where there was a heavy play.

Now competitors in a championship or in any tournament are generally on their good behavior. But once engaged in a friendly foursome the majority of players no longer feel any restraint and go ripping and divoting about the links like an errant child at a picnic. Let us play this particular round I have mentioned.

We arrive at the first tee where some twenty-five players are awaiting their turn to tee off. The place resembles a busy market on a Saturday. There is general laughing and talking, and several of the players are taking practice swings, some of which come perilously close to the ears of their neighbors. Breach No. 1.

Finally we tee off. We all manage to get fairly good drives. Then we next proceed to play our second shots but we have to wait until the foursome ahead leaves the green. Then what happens? One of the players on the green having missed a putt of several feet replaces his ball and tries a second putt, with more than a score of players back of us waiting to tee off. Breach No. 2.

There is another wait on the second tee. Perhaps some of the players ahead are also taking practice putts. We drive again and as I walk to my ball I chance to see another man in the preceding foursome in the act of playing an iron shot. He raises a divot, but in his excitement to see where his ball is going he hurries along unmindful of the turf. Nor does the caddy make any effort to replace the turf although he should have been instructed to put back the divot if he had not done so voluntarily. Breach No. 3.

ONLY A FRIENDLY MATCH!

My partner pulls his iron to a trap near the green. He takes his niblick and wades into the trap, getting out after two attempts, but making no effort to smooth the sand. I mention something about heelprints in traps and, after apologising, he jumps down and rakes over the sand. Had he been playing in a tournament he would have undoubtedly done this before, even coming out of the trap. He was on his home course today and this was only a friendly match! Breach No. 4.

When we reach the next tee the foursome ahead is prowling the rough in search of a lost ball. We wait a couple of minutes, although in all fairness to those behind as well as to us we should have received a signal almost immediately to go through. Finally one of our foursome shouts "Fore" and we drive. Breach No. 5.

Following my drive from this tee I am just about to play second when a ball thumps at my feet and rolls by. No need to say this is a breach of etiquette! Then a member of my own foursome plays out of turn and I am under double fire.

Another member of our foursome pushes his drive into some shrubbery. He is unable to get a good shot at the ball so he promptly breaks several twigs. At the next green we run across a foursome that has holed out but who are still on the green arguing about the score.

And so it goes until you begin to wonder if any of these men have ever read the rules or the etiquette of golf.

READ THE RULES

Now the season is in full swing and for the good of the game as well as our own pleasure and convenience I would advise all players to read the rules carefully. Even if you did glance over them in 1912 you can read them again with profit. I venture to say that every time you read the rules you will discover some little point that has previously escaped your attention.

And if you value your course and are concerned about its condition you will see to it that those members who don't observe the etiquette of the game are given a gentle hint that the club belongs to all and that it is the duty of every member to act the part of a sportsman if not for his own good at least for the sake of the others.

A word about the treatment of caddies. Remember that the boys of today are the golfers of tomorrow and your conduct on the links is likely to have a big influence on them.

You cannot have good caddy service by constantly scolding the boys. Train them if they are not efficient and as you play around try to stimulate their interest in the game by giving them suggestions from time to time.

Once a boy takes an interest in the contest he will respond quickly to any teaching and will give you better service.

SPORT AND STAGE
BY DOMINO

AN IDYLL OF THE SHANGHAI DANCING FLOOR

(Shanghai has more good dancing floors than any other town of its size in the world.—Vide Press.)

Ye gentle readers who these lines peruse,
Perhaps they may or may not meet your views
I haste to say they're never meant to vex,
Or ever stir the rage of either sex,
Ye lovely damsels if I now portray
Your failings (for ye have them come what may).
On your bright faces smiles will also blend,
When I depict the failings of your friend.
In truth, what woman is there on this earth,
Who does not feel her heart strings glow with mirth,
Who does not quiver with a dear delight,
To hear her female friend pronounced a "Fright,"
As "figureless," "as arch and arrant flirt,"
"Unlearned," "purse proud," "poorly dressed" and "pert."
And so if now my words your bosom rends,
Read, and forget your sorrows in your friend's.

* * *

Ye lusty youths a few short words to you,
For you have faults ('Tis sad but also true).
Let not your anger fall upon my head,
And do not swear ('tis wicked, so 'tis said)
To have my life blood; stand a little chaff
And join yourselves, tho' you have raised the laugh,
Oh think what pleasure is there when you see
Your rival's actions cause a lady glee,
To view your fair one all convulsed in mirth,
Your rival taunted, mocked, subdued to earth.
If these, my lines, perchance may portray truths
Forgive the author, gentle maids, and youths.

* * *

The Sun now sinks beyond the Whangpoo waves,
And all the scene with golden glory paves,
The little twinkling stars begin perchance,
And all the town is hastening to the dance.
The lights are lit: the guests assemble fast;
The youths are first—the damsels enter last;
For they have reasons which I must confess
Are caused by claims—the sacred claims of dress.
Their charms are heightened by the toilette's art,
Which art they practise long before they start.
The blooming color on their cheeks 'tis said
Is caused by what we call "the French for red."
It must be false, 'tis surely never true,
I scarce believe it, nor indeed could you.

* * *

The dames around the floor in comfort sit,
And while their offspring o'er the surface flit,
Inhale cup after cup of strong coffee
Or any other choice and China tea.
They give and take the latest social news,
'Tis truth or scandal—anything you choose—.

* * *

Now comes the first supporter of the fair,
He guides their erring feet with tender care.
He swiftly circles round the polished floor,
Some say he's awkward—je mlousy, no more.
He tightly clasps the damsel by the waist.
—No slander! Be it whispered, she's tight-laced—
To praise her charms, suffice it is that I
Say she's the best dressed maiden in Shanghai.

* * *

The sombre ass now slowly circles past,
Staid in his carriage, and his face o'ercast,
With hands cased in white gloves, he forward bends,
And doleful thro' the groups his way he wends,
And every now and then his course he stays,
And "Hesitates"—it's quite the lastest craze,
Some crude and strange remarks he's heard to drop
As "Ole Beau," "Dear Ole Chappie" and "Ole Top."

* * *

A "horsey" gentleman now looms in sight,
In understandings that are wondrous tight.
His legs are thin and also rather queer,
So why does he in such a garb appear?
The reason's obvious if you wish to know,
'Tis this! He rides, and means to tell you so;
O breathe it softly, there are very few
Who know this fact, except just I and you.
He loves to dash around with antics strange
And frighten damsels, and their nerves derange.
He strives to look far uglier than before—
Impossible—fond nature can't do more!

* * *

A beardless youth comes gently flitting by,
He holds an eyeglass in his beastly eye.
He tangoes here and there but let me say
Like brains—we've no bananas folks today.

* * *

A youth now swaggers past with jaunty air,
He likes to fancy he's a young "Lothair."
Some fellow saw his shadow in a brook
And drowned himself; if he would only look
And do the same, we should be very glad
This world could well afford to lose a "cad."
He glides with ease, with neatness, and with grace,
Oh would his boots composed his form and face!

* * *

Oh wake my muse and inspiration bring
Let all the place with joyous praises ring,
With winsome features, and with air serene,
A little flapper comes; our Shanghai queen.
With graceful ease she guides her tiny feet,
No other damsel can with her compete.
She rightly never likes alone to step,
She waits a partner—one with lots of pep.
Dance on, fair nymph! and pass the joyous hour
Conscious in all a dancer's wondrous power!!!

* * *

But I'm digressing—all I wish to say
Are these few words before I end my lay—

* * *

May every lovely maiden gain a mate,
Ne'er know the misery of the single state,
But lead a happy long and virtuous life,
Free from all care, all sorrow, toil, and strife,
May every gentle youth in time obtain,
The very maid that he would wish to gain.
And smoothly as the wary dancer glides
While he with care some lovely partner guides,
Thus smoothly down the stream of life may you,
Glide gently on, O youths, and maidens too,
Dance safely o'er the rugged road of life,
As loving husband and as loving wife.

RAIN CAUSES POLO MIX-UP, BUT PLAYERS GET PRACTICE

Some Candidates Fail To Show-up, Fearing Dampness

PROBABLES OUT

Team Play Not Yet Strong; McMichael New Captain

Owing to the threatening and unsettled weather yesterday some of the polo players did not show up at the field, with the result that the program that had been arranged had to be considerably shifted. The two "Possible" teams, B and C that were to have played the Probables alternatively had to be split up in order to give the Interporters a game.

The latter, comprising Grieg Newbigging, Hickling and McMichael were out and managed to get some fair and at times stiff opposition. The play was good in spots, but there was still a decided lack of that team play and cohesive effort that will be necessary if the team hopes to beat Hongkong. The play yesterday had too much the appearance of eight individual players chasing the ball up and down the field. There was not enough riding off and passing to be effective.

Mr. McMichael was elected captain of the Interport team and the committee is hopeful that he will be able to instill more of the team spirit into the players, and to get them all acquainted with the polo player's first two duties, to wit, to hit the ball and to ride off opponents. Mr. McMichael himself is an adept at doing the right thing at the right time and polo enthusiasts here are confident that under his leadership the Shanghai representatives will show decided and immediate improvement.

The scoring work of the Probables yesterday did not indicate the improvement that had been hoped for, although it is only fair to say that the ground was not in the best condition, due to the rain. The Probables gave their opponents one goal per chukker, and with that handicap they played evenly. This of course is not good enough to win the Interport match.

In connection with the Interport match the committee is anxious to hear from any members who would be willing to lend their ponies to the Interport team for the trip to Hongkong. The team is rather lacking in mounts and some more good ponies are needed.

In the final of the Junior tournament played last week the C team under the captaincy of Mr. Lyon defeated Dr. Davis' A team by the margin of one goal. This final was over a two day period, and produced some good polo. On the first day the A team scored two goals against nil for the C combination. On the next day, however, the C four got three goals against one for the A's, thus tying the score. Then, in the last part of the last chukker the A team, to prevent a goal, committed a foul, thus giving the C's a free shot. This was converted, thus giving the C's the tournament.

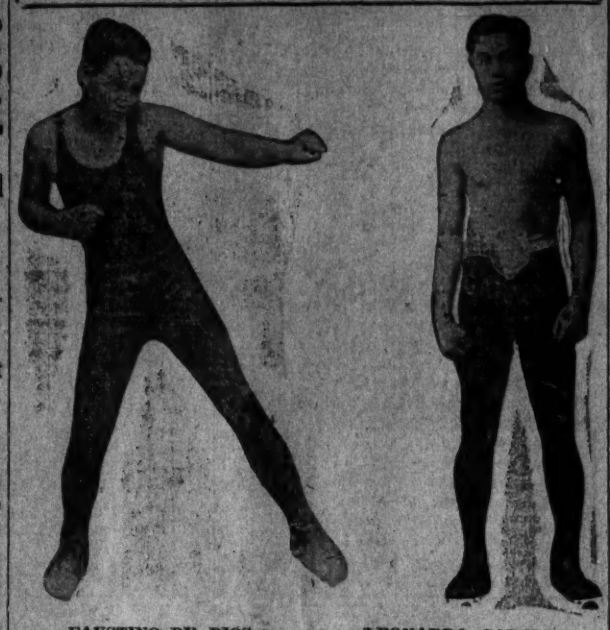
This week there will be a continuation of intensive practice for the Interporters, in the hope of developing the team play. There will some pick-up games during the week.

Mathieson New Boy Golf Champ

(Reuter's Service)

Dunbar, Aug. 31.—In the final of the Boys' Golf Championship, played here today, A. D. Mathieson of Edinburgh Academy, the champion in 1921, beat H. S. Mitchell of Sandwich, the holder, by 3 and 1

Looking For Trouble



FAUSTINO DE DIOS

LEONARDO GARCIA
(Junior-bantam champion of the Orient)

Filipino fighters now in Shanghai with their manager, Mr. F. Chua Pogo, brought by Mr. D. P. de Tagle to this city. Both are well known in the ring. They intend to tour Australia and America. Both are looking for fight. Now is the opportunity for the Stadium and the Shanghai Athletic Association to arrange for good shows.

RECORDS FALL AT SECOND DAY OF S.R.C. SPORTS

Gala And Aquatic Meet Is Great Success

The second and final night of the Shanghai Rowing Club's swimming gala and aquatic sports was held last night at the clubhouse. Summaries follow:

One length handicap, final: Won by A. M. Jensen (6 seconds handicap). Second, J. Shipley; Third F. H. Johnson. Time, 20 2-5 seconds.

Obstacle race: Won by L. Goldman. Second, L. J. Coulcher. Third, G. A. Johnston. Time, 1.11.2/5.

Lady Members' Diving: Won by Miss D. M. Roberts. Second Miss I. Campbell.

Boy Members' Diving: Won by F. T. Sullivan. Second R. Campbell.

220 Yards, Shanghai championship: Won by C. N. Brown. Second E. A. Brodie. Third J. B. Brown. Time, 2.44 4/5. This is a new Shanghai record.

Long Plunge Handicap final: Won by C. A. Mair (handicap 31 feet) Second, R. A. Berthet, scratch. Distance, 71 feet 11 inches. Mr. Berthet plunged 65 feet 10 inches.

One length Boy Members' handicap: Won by C. Wheeler. Second F. T. Sullivan. Third R. Campbell. The winner's handicap was 15 feet.

Diving, Shanghai championship: Won by J. B. Brown. Second L. Goldman. Third E. A. Brodie.

One Length Lady Members' handicap: Won by Miss D. M. Roberts. Second Miss H. McLachin. Time 33 4/5 second.

Two lengths' handicap final: Won by F. H. Johnston. Second, J. B. Brown. Third H. H. Nash. Time (net) 41 2/5 seconds.

100 yards back stroke, Shanghai championship: Won by C. V. Jensen. Second, F. H. Johnston. Time 1:29 4-5.

Team race, S. R. C. vs. S.I.S.C. Won by Rowing club's team. (E. A. Brodie, C. N. Brown, J. B. Brown, L. Goldman and R. A. Berthet.) Time 1:27 1-5.

Blindfold race, one length: Won by F. H. Johnston, Second L. Goldman.

100 yards handicap, final: won by H. H. Nash. (8 seconds) Second, J. B. Brown, (scratch) Third L. J. Coulcher (twelve seconds).

Water Polo, S. R. C. vs S. I. S. C. Won by the Rowing club team. (L. Goldman, R. W. MacCabe, R. L. Evans, R. A. Berthet, E. A. Brodie, J. B. Brown and C. N. Brown.) Score, 4 goals to nil.

GOOD BOWLING IN GAME ON THE HOME PITCHES

Hendren, In Contest At Lords, Bats For 172 Runs

(Reuter's Service)

London, Aug. 31.—At Lord's, Middlesex beat Kent on the 1st innings. Kent made 213 in the 1st Innings (J. Bryan 98), Lee taking 7 wickets for 77. Middlesex made 310 (Hendren 172).

At the Oval, Warwickshire beat Surrey on the 1st innings. Warwick made 286 in the 1st innings (Stephens 61, W. Quaife 56). Surrey made 235 (Ducat 68).

At Manchester, Lancashire beat Gloucestershire on the 1st innings Gloucester made 89 in the 1st innings, Parkin taking 6 wickets for 49. Lancashire made 150, Parker taking 7 for 57.

At Brighton, Yorkshire beat Sussex on the 1st innings. Yorkshire made 135 in the 1st innings, Tate taking 4 wickets for 40. Sussex made 129, Robinson taking 4 wickets for 42 and Roy Kilner 4 for 36. Sussex in the 2nd innings made 48 for 5 wickets, Macaulay taking 4 wickets for 24.

At Portsmouth, Hampshire beat Somerset by 166 runs. Mead made 73 for Hants. Somerset made 60 in the 1st innings; Kennedy taking 7 wickets for 37 and Newman 3 for 23, and in the second innings, Kennedy taking 5 for 35 and Newman 4 for 39.

At Worcester, Worcestershire drew with the West Indies. Worcester made 223 in the 1st innings, John taking 6 wickets for 65. The West Indies made 145, Pearson taking six wickets for 75. Worcester in the 2nd innings made 175 for 8 wickets (Gordon 68 not out).

County Championship Positions

County	Played	Won	Lost	1st Inns Won	1st Inns Lost	1st Inns Poss. Points	1st Inns Points Obtained	Percentage
Yorkshire	30	23	1	5	1	150	125	83.33
Notts	25	14	4	5	2	125	80	64.00
Lancashire	28	15	1	7	5	140	89	63.57
Surrey	23	11	2	6	4	115	67	58.26
Kent	27	15	9	0	3	135	75	55.55
Sussex	29	15	8	1	5	145	77	53.10
Hampshire	26	10	8	4	4	130	58	44.61
Middlesex	22	7	7	5	3	110	45	40.90
Somerset	23	9	10	1	3	115	47	40.86
Derbyshire	20	4	7	6	3	100	32	32.00
Warwickshire	24	6	11	3	4	120	36	30.00
Gloucestershire	28	7	16	3	2	140	41	29.28
Leicestershire	28	5	13	4	3	115	33	28.69
Essex	26	6	11	3	6	130	36	27.69
Worcestershire	26	5	16	1	4	130	27	20.76
Glamorgan	24	2	17	2	3	120	14	11.66
Northamptonshire	22	3	16	1	3	110	13	10.90

CLIFFORD XI BEATS LEACH COMBINATION AT CRICKET

Margin Of Victory Is 6 Runs After Declaring For 116

RAIN INTERFERES

Scheduled Matches Off On Account Of Weather

Owing to the weather yesterday, the scheduled matches did not take place. However enough people turned up to the S.C.C. resulting in a pick up match between Mr. Clifford's XI and Mr. Leach's XI.

After a close game Mr. Clifford's team won by 6 runs after declaring at 10 wickets for 116.

C. E. M. Thompson who has not played this year owing to illness was top scorer with 48. As was expected owing to the state of the ground, bowling averages were good. Duckitt took 6 wickets for 46 and Clifford 6 for 40.

Clifford won the toss and put his side in. The first five batsmen put up 84 runs, due to a large extent to the stand by Thompson and Baker. Baker hit a six and 4 fours. Nobody else did much, Duckitt taking the last four wickets for 10 runs—Leach bowled consistently but met with little success, his one wicket taken at the cost of 47 runs.

After an hour and a half's batting Clifford declared leaving his opponents 117 to make to win.

After a short interval Blaikie and Begg opened for Mr. Leach's XI. The first two wickets fell early, Blaikie was bowled in his first over by Mansel Smith. Meyers, who was rather wild was stumped by Barnes for 1.

Begg and Hayward then got together and brought the total to 46 when Begg who was rather careless got caught in the deep by Baker off Clifford who was too tempting.

Leach joined Hayward and it looked as though the Machine Gun pair would carry the innings through to a win. But Hayward drove a fast ball into Mansel Smith's hand, caught and bowled. He added 40 runs, the top score of his side.

The score was also 84 for 5 wickets and promised an exciting finish. Duckitt came in next but after scoring three singles was bowled hands down by Rogerson who was putting down a fast well pitched ball.

Andrews followed and amid enthusiasm from the pavillion together with Leach brought the total up to 110.

However with 9 runs to win Green came in and added 2. Focken followed and was clean bowled by Clifford, then Holgate who rather feebly put the ball up to Baker leaving Dutholt with 0 not out.

MR. CLIFFORD'S XI

W. Mansel Smith, b. Leach	10
C. E. M. Thomson, run out	48
H. Rogerson, st. Hayward, b. Duckitt	5
W. C. G. Clifford, b. Begg	6
E. C. Baker, not out	35
C. Knight, b. Duckitt	0
F. W. S. Evans, c. and b. Duckitt	2
G. F. H. Bichard, b. Duckitt	5
E. G. Barnes, b. Duckitt	4
G. R. Baker, b. Duckitt	0
J. C. Stewart, not out	3
Extras	0
Total, 9 wickets	116

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Duckitt	13	2	46	6
Leach	12	1	47	1
Dutholt	4	0	13	0
Begg	3	0	11	1

MR. LEACH'S XI

Blaikie, b. Mansel Smith	0
Begg, c. Baker, b. Clifford	18
Meyers, st. Barnes, b. Clifford	1
Hayward, c. and b. Mansel Smith	40
Leach, l.b.w. b. Clifford	29
Duckitt, b. Rogerson	3
Andrews, ct. Clifford, b. Mansel Smith	13
Green, b. Clifford	2
Dutholt, not out	0
Focken, b. Clifford	0
Holgate, c. Baker, b. Clifford	0
Extras	5
Total	116

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Mansel Smith	15	4	44	2
Clifford	9.7	0	40	6
Rogerson	5	0	21	1

The Greatest Fighter

very now and then somebody
s an argument on: "Who
the greatest fighter?" This
stion has broken up many a
antful friendship and started
ny a more virulent fight than
r was held under the Marquis
Queensberry or London prize
g rules.
Until recently there seemed to
no good basis for comparis
. But the development of
publicistic business at last has
wn a way to settle this ques-
by actual figures. The finan-
ale of the manly art long
o has overshadowed the other
consequently the way to
ermine who is the greatest
ter or who was the greatest
ter is to get the financial
tements, says the New York
ald.
At the current writing, basing
comparison on income tax
rns made to the Department
Internal Revenue, William
rison Dempsey without doubt
the greatest fighter that ever
d. You cannot even mention
in the same breath with
es J. Jeffries, who has noth'ng
ch today, or with Jack John-
who has less, or even with
ate John L. Sullivan, who
nothing but the glamour of
name when he died.
Dempsey appears to have an
rtment house in Los Angeles,
coal mine in Utah and close to
half million tucked away in
edged bonds. If there is
fighter who can prove by
's or Bradstreet's that he has
greater ring record than this
him step up. Of course,
mpsey had the advantage over
heavyweights of other days
since he started in an era when
prize fighter had a chance to
onstrate his true financial
th.
There were other fighters who
the vision but not the op-
tunity. For instance Tom
key, though only a simple
or man when he entered the
, was well schooled in the
Queensberry axiom that a
ar contains a hundred cents.
Mr. Sharkey's financial ability
wasted in a poor period for
fraudsters.
In the lightweight division the
est financial returns are not
ilable, so it is impossible to
ermine whether Benny Leon-
or Lew Tendler should be
ed the greatest of all fighters
this division. Of course, every-
knows that Gans, Nelson or
gast cannot be considered at
Joe Gans died leaving
thing but the notion implanted
some minds that he was the
fest ring artist. Battling
son's Hogewisch investments
ned out poorly and Ad Wolgast
ired leaving nothing much but
boothlack stand in which he
formed before he adopted a
career.
John Patrick Kilbane must be
ded as one of the really great
hters. John Patrick is worth
ee or four hundred thousand
lars in all. There is no telling
w great a fighter Packey Mc-
land really was, but it is
oved that he was about half
million dollars' worth when the
t assessments were made.
Keep your eye on Luis Angel
rgo of the Argentine Republic.
promises to end up the
test fighter of all time.
ready he is said to have had
50,000 invested in Argentine
vernment bonds. And Luis
gel is one of the most recent
rants into the business.

orse Undergoes Gland Operation

Buenos Aires, July 29.—
rigoyen, one of the most famous
e horses in Argentina, was sub-
ted today to Voronoff's gland
eration, believed to be the first
eration of the kind ever per-
med on a horse. The gland
d for this purpose was re-
oved from another race horse.
Yrigoyen died several hours
er the operation.
It is explained that the horse's
ath was due to an internal
emorrhage resulting from the
acture of a thigh bone caused
his struggles when he was
owing from the effects of the
neral anaesthetic.
Yrigoyen was thirteen years of
e and the sire of many winners
the Argentine turf. He
oke down physically years ago
d nowhere decided, in a last
rt to restore his vigor, to
e the glandular operation
formed.

MARTIN'S
VARIOLA & STEEL
PILLS
A French Remedy for all Irregularities
A Packet of Pills from a box of Martin's Pills
in the letter, on less on the first sign of Any
Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be
administered. Those who use Them recommend
them, hence their enormous sale. At all
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Retracting and Manufacturing
Dr. John Goddard
Optician
Pair Lenses Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
56 Nanking Road. Tel. 1928

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

AND MR. PHILLIPS WAS AWFULLY FUNNY- HE DID ALL HIS CARD TRICKS- EMA WROTE ME A NOTE ABOUT IT- WAIT- JUST A MOMENT- I'LL READ IT TO YOU-
YES-YES- WELL I'LL HAVE TO GO- WHAT- YES-YES- HERE COMES MY TRAIN
I HEARD HIM TELL THE BARBER HE COULDN'T TIP HIM CUZ HE ONLY HAD A HALF LEFT FOR A LONG DISTANCE CALL
IF SHE SHOULD DECIDE TO SING HIM A SONG NOW HE'D HAVE TO LEAVE HIS HAT
THAT'S THE TURKEY'S WISDOM TEETH AIN'T IT?
THE DAME RAPING.
TRYING TO CHOP OFF THE TALK
YOUR TIME FOR 50¢ IS UP SIR
INDOOR SPORTS
LISTENING TO A NICKEL NURSER AS HE TRIES TO CHOP OFF HIS TWIST AS SHE GOES ON RAMBLING AFTER HIS 50¢ IS USED UP.

We wish the heck Noah had swatted those two little green bugs when they came ankling up the gangplank.

• • •

A man in the United States has just won a bet that he could eat over 200 onions by eating 213 of 'em—but he lost all his friends and his wife will probably sue him for divorce!

• • •

After You, Ima

(From Goldendale, Wash., Sentinel)

Services at 7:30, Sunday night. Subject, "Hell, A Place of Eternal Punishment."

• • •

With marks at 54,000,000 to the pound it is once more demonstrated that there ain't no such animal as an irreducible zero.

• • •

And we might remark that Germany is once more passing through the zero hour!

• • •

REMARKABLE REMARKS

"Is the capitalistic system unimpeachable?"—Woodrow Wilson.

"Frequently a charlatan is a great man who was found out just a bit too soon by the reporters and historians."—Don Marquis.

"If doubt could be removed the pursuit of happiness in love would be a gem of perfection."—Laurel Gray.

"Women's influence is powerful—especially when she wants anything."—Josh Billings.

"When the water of a place is bad, it is safest to drink none that has not been filtered through either the berry of a grape, or else a tub of malt. These are the most reliable filters yet invented."—Samuel Butler.

• • •

The Filipino Independence Committee in the United States has caused picture postals of Filipinos with tails to be suppressed, causing Keith Preston to assume they're making a bid for the support of the Bryan Democrats.

• • •

IMA HOOT NANNY

Miss Ima Hoot Nanny, who for some reason or other is greatly effected by the marriage market, sez that wimmen look upon their husband's either as a convenience or a necessary evil.

• • •

The Italians have evidently jumped out of the Fascisti-Socialistic frying pan into Greece.

• • •

We don't know what column conductors would do some times if Greece and Turkey didn't keep in the news.

• • •

The United States has recognised Mexico. That's rather strange considering the messing up of the w.k. Mexican features that's been going on of late.

• • •

PROTEST

Call me not laggard—
Because my feet are halting slow
Need my spirit limp?
Yesterday I watched a lark
Skim the sky—
If so frail a thing
Can brush a star
With its wing
Why not I?

I am no laggard!
Your swift, strong feet were made
To run and leap.
And vault the bars
Of earth—
Perhaps to race the wind!
Mine—to stumble over stars.

ELIZABETH JONES.

• • •

According to the Chinese calendar this is the sixtieth year of the cycle and is consequently frought with bad luck. We hardly know yet whether we'd call it a malign jinx or not.

• • •

Tonight "Moon Madness" is being featured at the St. George's outdoor movie emporium. And we'd say moon madness in Shanghai isn't a one night proposition.

• • •

Yes, Little Garlic-sea,
You'd better go slow on the roast and joint
Or you'll increase your embonpoint.

Savvy

Chicago	63	54	538
Brooklyn	58	56	508
St. Louis	58	56	508
Philadelphia	37	74	333
Boston	34	76	309

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York	73	38	658
Cleveland	62	52	544
Detroit	55	52	514
St. Louis	53	54	495
Washington	53	57	482
Chicago	51	58	468
Philadelphia	48	63	432
Boston	43	63	405

New York, Aug. 31.—Following are scores of games in the major American leagues:

Chicago	6,	Pittsburgh	2
Boston	2,	Cincinnati	1
Detroit	9,	Washington	6

no others.

Major League Standings

AUGUST 21
NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PCT.
New York	74	43	633
Cincinnati	67	46	593
Pittsburg	67	48	583

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VS.
WOODEN RACQUET

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Frame guaranteed free from defects six months and strings sixty days from date of purchase
Choice of weight and size handle at your disposal.
It has been used to great advantage by players in international tournaments in America and in local tournaments at Shanghai.
Call at any of the leading stores or at any of our outport agents for further particulars. If you wish to try out a racquet before buying one, call on us. We may be able to arrange this for you.
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At most good stores and bazaars.

MADE IN U.S.A. Gillette KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

Gillette Brownie Safety Razor

For the man who wants Gillette quality and workmanship in a lower priced razor than the New Improved Gillette, there is the Gillette BROWNIE, illustrated above. A sturdy, serviceable razor in a compact little case. Sold with 3 double-edged Gillette blades (6 shaving edges), at a price within reach of all.

The leading features are:
1. *Fulcrum Shoulder*
2. *Overhanging Cap*
3. *Adjustable Short Flexible*
4. *Channeled Guard*
5. *Micrometric Pressure*

The New Improved Gillette Safety Razor uses the well-known Standard Gillette Blades and greatly increases their effectiveness.

Ask your dealer to show you these razors
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Boston, U.S.A.
Representatives: Muller & Phipps (China), Limited, 5th Floor New N.K.K. Bldg., 2 Canton Road, Shanghai

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The "Three Castles" Cigarettes were established favourites.
To-Day there is no finer Virginia Cigarette.
"Three Castles"
The Cigarette with a Pedigree.

Tales Of A Wayside Tee

Miss Glenna Collett's continued march of triumph through the Eastern fields at medal play has stirred up an old debate.

It is to this effect: just how would Miss Collett rank at match or medal play with leading amateurs or leading pros. drawn from the other sex?

Is the difference as much as nine strokes for each eighteen holes?

At Whitemarsh, a first-class test, the women's national champion used up 248 strokes for her three rounds.

This averages about 83 strokes for each eighteen-hole journey. Her best mark was 78. Her highest score was 88.

Over that same course we should say that Robert Jones, Francis Ouimet or "Chick" Evans, three of the best amateur medalists, would average around 74 from the tees that were put into use.

This would make the nine-stroke allotment a correct handicap. It would indicate the margin of difference between the leading woman golfer and the best of the male amateurs.

If the tees were put back to the 6,600 or 6,700 yard limit the male stars would hardly average 74. But in that case neither would Miss Collett average 83, round after round, although her long game is exceptionally good.

BUT NOT ALWAYS

Last winter, at Bellelair, over a 6,400-yard test, Jim Barnes, Johnny Farrell and other leading pros., in playing against Miss Collett, found the ninestroke handicap too great.

She had a 77 against Barnes and a 77 against Farrell. Each needed a 68 for the purpose of getting a tie.

This is a trifle too much to count on as a steady diet. Jim Barnes needed a 68 at Pelham to beat Cecil Leitch, with a nine-stroke allotment, but he turned the trick.

Over a standard course, around 6,400 yards in length, taking the general average, we believe that Jones, Ouimet or Evans would average from eight to nine strokes better than the brilliant girl golfer at medal play.

They would have a much harder time giving her nine strokes at match play, unless the test was unusually long and rugged.

THE MAIN DIFFERENCE

The main difference doesn't figure so largely from the tee. Miss Collett can drive from 210 to 225 yards, on an average—for even longer ranges when the course is fairly fast.

It is in the greater consistency of iron play and the better ability to recover from sand and heavy rough that the margin shows.

The best of the amateurs keep hitting their irons consistently for the pin. Even the best of the women golfers doesn't, although Joyce Wethered has iron play qualities that frequently reach lofty standards.

There would be days when a Joyce Wethered or a Glenna Collett would smother a Jones, a Ouimet or an Evans with a nine-stroke allotment. But, on other days, over testing courses with a fair wind blowing, the male amateurs would win.

And they would win largely through longer and superior iron play and their greater ability to battle their way out of trouble.

If it was at medal play, with a nine-stroke handicap, the test would be even. At match play we would be inclined to back Miss Collett or Miss Wethered any time the match was made.

Collett, Hollins, Wethered and Stirling have all played numerous rounds which no male golfer living could spot nine strokes, match or medal. Miss Hollins has known a 79 at the National, Miss Stirling a 75 at Hamilton, Canada, 6,400 yards in length; Miss Wethered has turned in 77s and 78s, over the longer British courses, and Miss Collett has often known a 76 or a 77 over courses above 6,400 yards. These rounds would baffle any male golfer awarding nine strokes, unless he also happened to be in a par-wrecking mood. For that matter, it might be stated that Sweetser, Jones, Ouimet and Evans have all played long, hard courses from 68 to 70.

ANOTHER SET OF PROOFS

One might get to a surer classification, under fire, in this manner. Suppose we take Bobby Jones and Glenna Collett.

Jones had 299 at Inverness, 303 at Columbia and 289 at Skokie in the last three United States open championships, all over courses from 6,500 to 6,700 yards in length.

His average for the twelve rounds has been 74¼.

Miss Collett, in her medal rounds at Westchester-Biltmore and at Whitemarsh, averaged 82½ strokes.

Jones was playing over distances that were from 300 to 400 yards longer—from the back tees of championship tests. At Westchester-Biltmore Miss Collett played over the shorter course, not the far-winding west course.

Judged by this average, Jones were eight and one-quarter stroke better a round, over somewhat longer marching routes.

In the qualifying round of the women's championship a medal score around 81 or 82 usually wins. In 1921 at St. Louis Outmet averaged 72 for his two rounds, and last fall, at Brookline, Guilford, with a 70, in a pouring rain, averaged about the same. So even the average here runs about nine strokes better, where the winning scores from both camps are taken into consideration. In our open championships for the last three years it has taken averages around 72½ to win, and we doubt that any woman golfer living could average 81½ for twelve rounds over Inverness, Columbia and Skokie, where the back tees called for a 6,600-yard hike.

Yet the improvement in women's play has been remarkable in the last few years and the margin between the two sexes will undoubtedly be cut down sharply in time to come. The number of women playing golf has increased vastly, and now, with a large army of young girls taking up the game there will shortly be a long line of stars rather than a favored few in feminine ranks.

He Gave Bobby A Battle

THIS is Robert A. Cruikshank, the young Scotch-American golf professional who tied Bobby Jones in the American open championship, only to lose in the play-off by two strokes. In his fourth round of the championship battle Cruikshank gave the thousands of golf fans who followed him on the Inwood course enough thrills to last them a lifetime. For one thing he played seven consecutive holes, only two of which were par three and one of which was par five, in 22 strokes. This on what is conceded to be one of the most difficult courses in America. Grantland Rice, the New York sports writer, said Cruikshank's play over these seven holes was absolutely uncanny. Coming to the last two holes Cruikshank needed a par four and a birdie three ("birdie" being an American term for one less than par) to tie Jones. He made his par four on the seventeenth and on the eighteenth, a four hundred yard par four hole with the green guarded by a pond and flanked by sand traps, he was six feet from the pin on his second and then, with ten thousand people watching and holding their breath, he dropped the putt for his birdie. In the play-off of the tie he was all even with Jones on the eighteenth tee, but on the same hole that he had played so marvelously the day before he flunked this time, taking a six to Jones' four, thus losing the championship.

BEAUTY COLLECTION

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REMOVING BAD COMPLEXIONS

Cosmetics can never really help a poor complexion; often they are positively harmful. The sensible, rational way is to actually remove the thin veil of stifling, half-dead scarf skin from the face, and give the fresh, vigorous, and beautiful young skin underneath a chance to show itself and to breathe.

This is best done in a very simple way, by merely applying mercolised wax at night, like cold cream, and washing it off in the morning. It absorbs the disfiguring cuticle gradually and harmlessly, leaving a brilliant natural complexion. Of course, this also takes with it all such facial blemishes as red blothes, tan, moth patches, sallowness, liver spots, etc.

The new skin is usually several degrees lighter, and finer in texture.

TO KILL HAIR ROOTS

Women annoyed with disfiguring growths of superfluous hair wish to know not merely how to temporarily remove the hair but how to kill the roots permanently. For this purpose pure-powdered pheminol may be applied directly to the objectionable hair growth. The recommended treatment is designed not only to instantly remove the hair but also to actually kill the roots so that the growth will not return. About an ounce of pheminol should be sufficient.

HOW TO HAVE THICK AND PRETTY HAIR

Soaps and artificial shampoos ruin many beautiful heads of hair. Few people know that a teaspoonful of good stallax dissolved in a cup of hot water has a natural affinity for the hair and makes the most delightful shampoo imaginable. It leaves the hair brilliant soft and wavy, cleanses the scalp completely and greatly stimulates the hair growth. The only draw back is that stallax seems rather expensive. It comes to the chemist only in sealed ¼ lb. packages. However, this is sufficient for twenty-five or thirty shampoos and it really works out very cheaply in the end.

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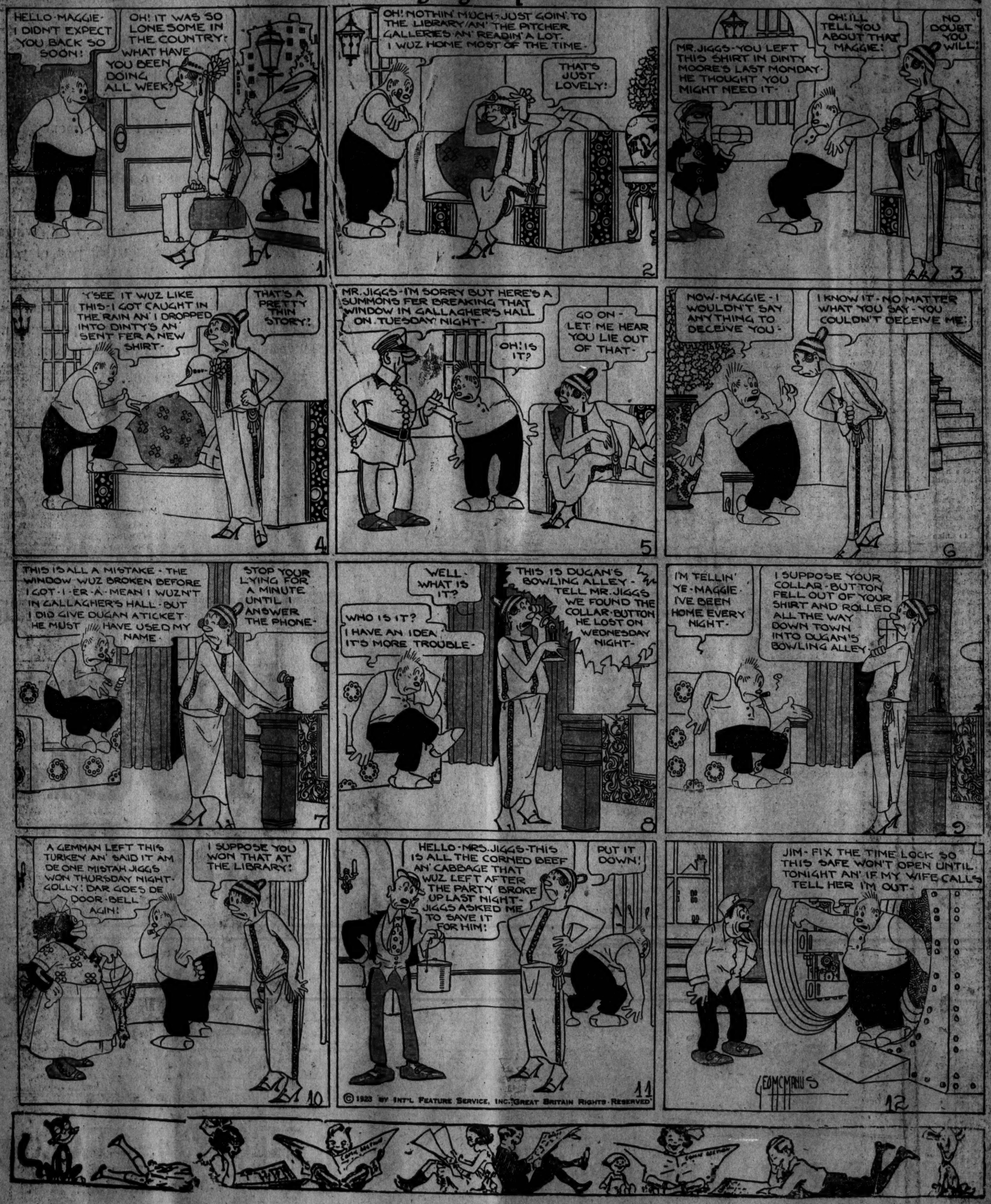
HELLO MAGGIE- I DIDN'T EXPECT YOU BACK SO SOON!
OH! IT WAS SO LONESOME IN THE COUNTRY- WHAT HAVE YOU BEEN DOING ALL WEEK?
1
OH! NOTHIN' MUCH- JUST GOIN' TO THE LIBRARY AN' THE PITCHER GALLERIES AN' READIN' A LOT. I WUZ HOME MOST OF THE TIME-
THAT'S JUST LOVELY!
2
MR. JIGGS- YOU LEFT THIS SHIRT IN DINTY MOORE'S LAST MONDAY- HE THOUGHT YOU MIGHT NEED IT-
OH! I'LL TELL YOU ABOUT THAT MAGGIE!
NO DOUBT YOU WILL!
3
Y'SEE IT WUZ LIKE THIS- I GOT CAUGHT IN THE RAIN AN' I DROPPED INTO DINTY'S AN' SENT FER A NEW SHIRT-
THAT'S A PRETTY THIN STORY!
4
MR. JIGGS- I'M SORRY BUT HERE'S A SUMMONS FER BREAKING THAT WINDOW IN GALLAGHER'S HALL ON TUESDAY NIGHT-
OH! IS IT?
GO ON- LET ME HEAR YOU LIE OUT OF THAT-
5
NOW- MAGGIE- I WOULDN'T SAY ANYTHING TO DECEIVE YOU-
I KNOW IT- NO MATTER WHAT YOU SAY- YOU COULDN'T DECEIVE ME!
6
THIS IS ALL A MISTAKE- THE WINDOW WUZ BROKEN BEFORE I GOT- I- ER- A- MEAN I WUZN'T IN GALLAGHER'S HALL- BUT I DID GIVE DUGAN A TICKET HE MUST HAVE USED MY NAME-
STOP YOUR LYING FOR A MINUTE UNTIL I ANSWER THE PHONE-
7
WELL- WHAT IS IT?
WHO IS IT? I HAVE AN IDEA IT'S MORE TROUBLE-
THIS IS DUGAN'S BOWLING ALLEY- TELL MR. JIGGS WE FOUND THE COLLAR-BUTTON HE LOST ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT-
8
I'M TELLIN' YE- MAGGIE- I'VE BEEN HOME EVERY NIGHT-
I SUPPOSE YOUR COLLAR-BUTTON FELL OUT OF YOUR SHIRT AND ROLLED ALL THE WAY DOWN TOWN INTO DUGAN'S BOWLING ALLEY
9
A GEMMAN LEFT THIS TURKEY AN' SAID IT AM DE ONE MISTAH JIGGS WON THURSDAY NIGHT- GOLLY! DAR GOES DE DOOR-BELL AGIN!
I SUPPOSE YOU WON THAT AT THE LIBRARY!
10
HELLO- MRS. JIGGS- THIS IS ALL THE CORNED BEEF AN' CABBAGE THAT WUZ LEFT AFTER THE PARTY BROKE UP LAST NIGHT- JIGGS ASKED ME TO SAVE IT FOR HIM!
PUT IT DOWN!
11
JIM- FIX THE TIME LOCK SO THIS SAFE WON'T OPEN UNTIL TONIGHT AN' IF MY WIFE CALLS TELL HER I'M OUT-
GEO MCMANUS
12

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